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27th CPSU Congress TV Coverage Plans Previewed
LD010026 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1844 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Summary] The "TV Viewer's Companion" program will show highlights of some programs scheduled for the month ahead and will be broadcast on the last day of each month. Today, television commentator German Sedov explains the coverage of the 27th CPSU Congress:

"The opening and the closing of the 27th CPSU Congress will be relayed direct from the Palace of Congresses on Central Television, All-Union Radio and the Intervision systems.

"Here is one of the studios from which our programs about the 27th Party Congress will be broadcast. I will acquaint you now with the daily broadcasting schedule. As always, it will begin with the morning issue of the 'Vremya' program at 0800. Half an hour after the session has opened in the Palace of Congresses, that is, at 1030 Moscow time, the news bulletin 'At the 27th CPSU Congress' will be broadcast. It will tell how the working day began at the congress and will contain the first report from the Palace of Congress, from towns and villages in our country, and from abroad. "What else is there to note? An extra program is being introduced at 1815, lasting 45 minutes: it will be presented by political observers of Central TV and 'Vremya' program commentators. For the first time it is planned to broadcast directly from the Palace of Congresses during the breaks. This will give an opportunity to gain a sense of the lively, direct atmosphere which reigns at the congress; previously, much remained unshown. This and all the other broadcasts to be devoted to the congress will make a total volume of almost 4 hours a day. Translated into newspaper pages, this is about eight pages of a paper with the format of *PRAVDA*. The evening issue of the 'Vremya' program will focus on the most important and lucid material. Documentary films will be made about the 27th Party Congress, about the Communists, the people who will have to implement the majestic plans mapped out by the party."

Solovyev Addresses Leningrad Party Conference
PM301004 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 86 pp 1-3

[Abbreviated version of report delivered by Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, at Leningrad Oblast party conference in Tavricheskiy Palace, Leningrad, 24 January: "Establishing a New Style and Creative Approach in Implementing Plans for Communist Creation. From Yu.F. Solovyev's Report"]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The working people of Leningrad and the oblast are approaching the 27th congress of Lenin's party with an elated creative mood and a deeply felt sense of personal involvement in the country's affairs and the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might.

Our conference is the culmination of the report and election campaign in the Leningrad party organization. The extremely important strategic guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums have had a determining, fundamental influence on the entire course and content of the campaign. The atmosphere of exactingness, demandingness, and businesslike efficiency that has everywhere become the main sign of the times is directly linked with those plenums.

The party has profoundly substantiated and put forward the innovative concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and thereby enhancing working people's well-being.

The essence of this concept lies in using the tremendous advantages of socialism to give a vigorous fillip to scientific and technical progress, to ensure every possible intensification of the economy, and to implement within a short time the economic organizational and moral restructuring of society.

I think that everyone sitting here in this hall clearly understands what tremendous and exceptionally responsible work faces all of us. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his New Year address to the Soviet people, we are only at the start of the road determined by the Communist Party Central Committee April plenum.

The partywide, nationwide discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes to the party Statutes and of the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period through the year 2000 is an event of exceptional political significance. When formulating these documents the party relied on its great wealth of ideological and theoretical experience and on its unbreakable, constantly strengthening link with the masses.

These precongress documents, which have been greeted by Leningraders, as they have by all Soviet people, with profound satisfaction and total approval, define the Communist Party's program goals and strategy and tactics at a historic period of time that is in many respects a turning point in both the domestic and the international spheres.

While confidently marching toward the planned targets and resolving the tasks of economic and social development, our country shows constant concern for improving the planet's political climate.

The Geneva summit meeting has become an important stabilizing factor. It confirmed yet again the Soviet land's sincere desire for peace and disarmament and created the preconditions for definite progress in this direction.

Upholding peace on earth and making it more stable and more lasting — that is what the consistent, fruitful efforts of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are directed toward.

A tremendous public reaction has been aroused by the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, putting forward a comprehensive, specific program for freeing mankind from the fear of nuclear, chemical, or any other threat of destruction. The resolute new actions now being taken by the Soviet Union are cogent con-

firmation of the socialist social system's love of peace and its humanism. Their implementation will make it possible to lay a firm foundation for the security of all the planet's peoples by the start of the next millennium. Our country's ardent appeal is consonant with the interests and aspirations of everyone who cares about mankind's future.

In their many responses Leningraders are expressing a sense of pride in Lenin's party and the motherland of October, which are marching in the vanguard of the struggle for the triumph of reason, good will, and a responsible approach toward solving the acute problems of our time.

In accordance with the party's demands, questions of strengthening party leadership of the economy, ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast, and increasing Leningraders' contribution to strengthening the country's economic and defense might occupied a central place in the work of the CPSU obkom during the period under review.

Industry fulfilled ahead of schedule the 5-year plan in terms of the growth rate of production volume and labor productivity.

During the 5-year plan production of reactor equipment for the nuclear power industry almost doubled, production of machine tools with digital program control increased 50 percent, and production of processing centers and flexible production modules trebled. Some 1,100 new types of machines and equipment were created, around one-half of them for the first time in the country. The production of offshore drilling rigs and hydraulic transmissions for agricultural machine building began. About 5,000 articles were awarded the State Seal of Quality. The production of goods for the population increased and their quality improved.

Rural working people overfulfilled the 5-year plan targets for the sale of livestock and crop growing products to the state. Last year the oblast's highest-ever milk yield was obtained — 3,352 kg per cow. Yields of the main agricultural crops increased by an average of 9-18 percent.

The assimilation of state capital investments was ensured. Fixed capital totaling almost R13 billion was commissioned, which is R1.5 billion more than in the previous 5-year plan. Over 12,000 new projects and capacities were commissioned.

Transport organizations coped more stably and confidently with the increased freight turnover.

The Social Program was consistently implemented. Leningraders' material and cultural living standards rose.

In the last 5 years over 11 million square meters of housing have been constructed, which made it possible to improve the housing conditions of almost 1 million Leningraders. More than 300,000 families received individual apartments. Dozens of schools and children's preschool establishments were commissioned. The standard of medical services and of the organization of Leningraders' rest and leisure increased.

The material and everyday conditions of participants in the Great Patriotic War, who include working people in the blockaded city who were awarded the "For the Defense of Leningrad" medal, were improved. Pensions for many workers and employees were increased.

The remuneration of more than 330,000 people, including agricultural working people, working people in the light and food industry, elementary grade teachers, surgeons, and middle-level and junior personnel in the surgical departments of public health institutions, was increased.

Long-service payments have been introduced in railroad and river transport and in contract construction organizations. Trade turnover increased by 9 percent and the volume of consumer service sales by one-fourth.

Our economy's successes are the natural result of the increased standard of organizational and political work by party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, the trade unions, and the Komsomol and the result of the hard work of all Leningraders.

It should particularly be emphasized that the solution of many socioeconomic problems has been ensured by increasing production efficiency and is directly linked with the practical implementation of the "Intensification-90" territorial and sectorial program.

The program, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee, is the organizing basis of the activity of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs to transfer the economy to the intensive path of development and ensure accelerated labor productivity growth in all sectors of the national economy without exception on the basis of the large-scale utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

In accordance with the line pursued by the obkom in implementing the targets of the "Intensification-90" program, many party gorkoms and raykoms are directing the activity of primary party organizations and economic leaders toward strengthening plan principles in enhancing production efficiency, toward introducing fundamentally important and promising technical and industrial solutions, and toward thereby ensuring high end results.

This approach, which accords fully with the demands of the time, characterizes the work style of Leninskiy, Kolpinskiy, and Moskovskiy Party Raykoms and Gatchinskiy, Volkhovskiy, and Tikhvinskiy Party Gorkoms.

Practice graphically confirms a very important thought: Today the acceleration of the restructuring of the style and methods of economic management is more dependent than ever on every primary party organization's militant and assertive stance and its ability to be a vigorous and persistent champion of everything new and advanced and a principled struggler against everything that has outlived its usefulness and is hampering onward progress.

We have many such collectives, and the participants in the all-union seminar held by the CPSU Central Committee in Leningrad familiarized themselves with their experience. Their successes and achievements are the result of the active, consistent position of the party committees and bureaus and the creative approach of economic leaders toward the complex and diverse problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The party committee and economic leadership of the "Znamya Oktyabrya" association are working persistently to improve the organizational and technical standard of production, restructure the mentality of engineering and technical personnel, and intensify the collective's responsibility for the results of economic activity.

During the last 5-year plan the average annual rate of labor productivity growth in the association was 6.5 percent, output prime cost decreased, and quality improved. Nowadays 70 percent of components are machined on machine tools with digital program control, the flexible automated section is used for three shifts [per day], and a shop with flexible metalworking technology is being intensively created. This example is by no means isolated.

On the whole the implementation of the "Intensification-90" program has substantially accelerated the pace of the introduction of the most modern technologies, progressive types of equipment, and computer-based means of mechanization and automation in various sectors of the economy of Leningrad and the oblast. In particular, this has made it possible in industry and railroad transport to ensure that labor productivity has increased faster than production volume and freight turnover. Moreover, measures promoting scientific and technical progress accounted for three-fourths, and in Leningrad almost the whole, increase in labor productivity.

The contribution of Leningrad's scientists to elaborating the theoretical principles of fundamentally new types of equipment and technology, practically solving the most urgent scientific and technical problems, and strengthening science's link with production increased considerably.

Research in promising fields of modern science like nuclear physics, solid-state and plasma physics, the creation of materials with predetermined properties, biotechnology, chemistry, and medicine was actively pursued.

Studies determining the technical standard of domestic turbine and generator building, powerful equipment for gas pipelines, the icebreaker fleet and certain other types of seagoing ships, many types of heavy, custom-made, and high-precision machine tools, electronic and optomechanical instruments, industrial robots, new polymer materials, and other articles are being successfully carried out.

A package of measures aimed at sharply increasing the level of automation of all stages of the "research-production" process and also improving the preparation and management of production is being implemented.

It is essentially a question of securing a fundamentally new, qualitative transition from individual elements of automation to integrated production complexes making it possible to implement literally revolutionary changes in productive forces.

The main result of the first crucial stage in the implementation of the intensification program is the reorientation of a considerable section of party, soviet, and economic cadres in the spirit of the lofty new demands of the time. The implementation in the economy of large-scale measures to restructure the economic mechanism, measures which are based on widespread utilization of economic methods of management practically tested in a number of Leningrad enterprises, on developing the initiative of economic organs, and on enhancing their responsibility for the end results of work, has certainly contributed to this.

However, certain CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, party committees and party bureaus, and economic leaders are still being extremely slow to depart from the old inefficient forms and methods of management, are not taking resolute action to switch production to the intensive path of development, and are not sufficiently increasing the extent of cadres' personal responsibility for the strict implementation of the party's economic strategy.

Today it has been possible to bring factors making for intensive growth into play to the greatest extent chiefly through the saving of manual labor. Under the influence of the complex demographic situation that objectively exists, the economic leaders of most enterprises have taken effective measures to reduce the proportion of manual labor, decrease all kinds of losses, and improve the system of material and moral incentives.

At the same time in general the "antiexpenditure mechanism" that constitutes the core of the intensification program is still not having the proper influence on social production efficiency. By no means every ruble invested in this or that sector of the national economy yields a full return. This is shown above all by the fact that in the last 5-year plan labor productivity in industry, agriculture, and construction grew considerably more slowly than the capital-labor ratio, which determined a substantial decline in the return on capital in these sectors.

This is the direct consequence of serious shortcomings in the utilization of existing equipment and of the allocated capital investments and in methods of organizing production, labor, and management and of the purely formal carrying out of job registration, certification, and rationalization in some instances.

It has to be noted that many enterprises, such as the "Burevestnik" science and production association, the "Elektropult" plant, the I.Ye. Yegorov freight car building plant, and others, have accumulated definite experience of making efficient use of existing and newly created fixed capital, which makes it possible to increase the pace of equipment renewal and to increase production volume while reducing the number of jobs.

However, this approach has not yet become the norm everywhere. In Leningrad as a whole equipment is replaced once every 15 years. Clearly, over this period the equipment not only becomes rather obsolete but also wears out physically.

There are cases of the unsatisfactory utilization of modern computer-based means of automation, in a number of enterprises the average computer workload is only 60-70 percent of the normative, and machine tools with digital program control have a low shift index.

CPSU gorkoms and raykoms and party organizations must convey the urgency of the problem of making efficient utilization of fixed capital to everyone — from leaders to workers. A more active, assertive stance must be adopted on these fundamentally important questions and the responsibility of cadres for a high return from every piece of existing equipment must be persistently increased.

Resource saving — the rational expenditure of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy — is an integral part of social production intensification.

Under the party obkom's leadership soviet and economic organs have elaborated targeted regional "energy," "metal," and "secondary resources" programs.

Many local party committees have stepped up their monitoring of implementation of the programs. This made it possible to overfulfill by 20 percent the 5-year plan targets for saving energy resources, to reduce the unit expenditure of rolled ferrous metals in machine building by 18 percent, and to produce R750 million of output manufactured from secondary resources.

At the same time last year many enterprises allowed the overexpenditure of raw and other materials and energy and an increase in transport costs, which had an adverse effect on the general level of the fulfillment of the socialist pledges of working people in the city and oblast for saving rolled ferrous metals and cement.

A number of party gorkoms and raykoms, such as Kalininskiy Raykom, Kirovsk Gorkom, and Boksitogorskiy and Podporozhskiy Raykoms, failed to ensure constant and effective monitoring of the elaboration and implementation of measures to save resources in labor collectives.

Certain party committees tolerated cases of a purely formal, superficial attitude toward these issues on the part of economic leaders. It is no accident that more than one-half of the measures in the aforementioned programs related largely to reserves lying right there on the surface and did not affect the deep strata linked with the large-scale introduction of resource-saving and waste-free technologies. The only conclusion that suggests itself is this: Only painstaking, persistent work by all economic leaders and an efficient, well thought-out system of monitoring in every party organization with regard to ensuring a policy of thrift will make it possible in the immediate future to bring into service the tremendous potential that the Leningrad economy possesses.

Special responsibility for the rational expenditure of resources is incumbent on the Leningrad Main Territorial Administration of USSR Gossnab. Progressive forms and methods of organizing territorial supply were elaborated there for the first time in the country. The warehouse base was substantially developed.

Nonetheless, as yet a vigorous, consistent stance on these exceptionally important questions cannot be felt.

Economic organs make many valid complaints to the main administration about poor-quality and untimely supplies of raw and other materials. The resolution of the task of automating the recording, distribution, and monitoring of the efficiency of utilization of resources has been delayed.

It is time for the main administration's leaders to take effective measures to eliminate these serious shortcomings and the others that were pointed out to them at the CPSU obkom bureau session. And the party committee of the Leningrad Main Supply Administration must step up its monitoring of the implementation of the planned measures.

It must be emphasized once more that the implementation of the "Intensification-90" program, like the whole process of the territorial and sectorial management of scientific and technical progress, requires further creative development and improvement.

The role of enterprises' economic leaders, their engineering and technical subdivisions, and sectorial umbrella organizations in determining the main priority directions, prospects, and targets certainly must increase.

In the practical implementation of the program's indicators, stages, aims, and tasks it is necessary to step up the work of the newly created center under the Leningrad Gorispolkom Planning Commission.

Today the coordination of all scientific work in the region is clearly carried out inadequately. Parallelism and duplication still occur and inefficient use is made of the studies and scientific groundwork on creating flexible automated systems and new progressive technology that exist in various sectors of the national economy and at a number of leading enterprises.

This cogently confirms that efficient and specific leadership is still not being ensured in every sector of party, soviet, and economic activity and that working people in by no means all collectives are being oriented toward a struggle to unconditionally scale the projected heights, and to do so primarily by strengthening order and labor, technological, and state discipline.

According to last year's results, many enterprises did not fulfill the plan in terms of output sales and labor productivity growth, did not make deliveries according to contract, and did not keep to the planned prime cost. A number of sovkhozes, construction and transport organizations, and trade and consumer service enterprises failed to cope with the targets. The biggest number of such enterprises is in Valiseostrovskiy, Nevskiy, Petrogradskiy, Slantsevskiy, and Vyborgskiy (in the oblast) Rayons. We will be frank: The substantial divergence between word and deed is one of the main reasons for the situation that has emerged. While paying lipservice to every possible intensification, people there are still not taking sufficiently effective measures to impose proper order and organization.

The rigorous, strict observance of state plan discipline from the first days of the initial year of the new 5-year plan is a most important reserve for accelerated and dynamic development and a reliable foundation for intensification.

The obkom sectorial sections and party gorkoms and raykoms must introduce precise order in these matters and step up the system of party monitoring of the strict observance of plan discipline and the introduction of new economic management methods and forms of moral and material incentives.

A special responsibility is incumbent on Leningrad's machine building under the conditions of the accelerated transfer of the country's economy to a qualitatively new technical level of production.

This demands resolute, coordinated action by all party committees and economic leaders in the practical implementation of measures to fundamentally improve the lifetime, reliability, and competitiveness of machine building output. Here machine tool and instrument building, the electrical equipment industry, and power machine building must be developed as a matter of priority.

The gorispolkom and oblispolkom planning commissions have elaborated in good time a long-term program envisaging an almost twofold increase in the volume of capital investment in the machine building sectors compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The task of economic leaders is to make full and most rational use of the allocated funds, to channel them primarily into eliminating production bottlenecks and into the faster replacement of obsolete equipment, and to ensure the full assimilation of commissioned capacities.

Under contemporary conditions the problem of improving output quality is coming to the fore of all practical activity. These questions have been examined in detail at CPSU obkom plenums and bureau sessions and at party-economic aktiv meetings. A Leningrad territorial quality control system was formed and began operating during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

High efficiency is ensured by the 700-plus such systems in operation at enterprises. As a rule, they are an effective instrument for substantially improving the technical standard, operational characteristics, and consumer properties of output.

Over 44 percent of output certified by the end of 1985 was placed in the top [quality] category.

However, the tasks that M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, set us during his visit to Leningrad with regard to increasing the competitiveness of all Leningrad's output demand a critical assessment of what has been done and a fundamental change in the attitude of party, soviet, and economic organs toward this problem of tremendous economic and political importance.

It must openly be said: The low quality and technical and aesthetic standard of many articles are one of our economy's weak points and a factor that curbs the pace of technical progress and creates certain difficulties in production. Certain machines, machine tools, instruments, and items of apparatus bear no comparison with the best world models. We still find many cases where Leningrad enterprises supply the national economy with poor-quality output because of violations of technological discipline and deviations from design documentation and standards.

This is most applicable to the "Sevkabel," "Istochnik," and "Zvezda" associations, where the losses resulting from slipshod work are great and are not decreasing.

The improvement of the quality, reliability, durability, and economy of products bearing Leningrad's trademark requires the resolute strengthening of the coordinating, planning, methodological, and above all organizational influence exerted on this work by the umbrella sectorial organizations, the USSR State Committee for Standards territorial organ, the Leningrad Scientific and Technical Information Center, and the "Patent" enterprise.

The recent enlarged session of the CPSU obkom bureau outlined specific measures to fundamentally improve the quality and competitiveness of Leningrad enterprises' output.

Approval was given to the initiative of the collective of the Ya.M. Sverdlov machine tool building association, which put forward an initiative to increase production of new-generation machine tools many times over in the 12th 5-Year Plan and to bring all the output it produces up to a competitive level.

The widespread dissemination of this initiative and the implementation of the "quality" comprehensive territorial program, which has been approved by the USSR State Committee for Standards, will make it possible to almost double the proportion of industrial output in the top category during the current 5-year plan.

This is a rather intensive target, but party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must regard them [plural as published] as just a beginning, as the starting point in the struggle to sharply improve the technical standard of all Leningrad's output. It is important to carry out in every labor collective without delay the necessary organizational and political work to reveal all potential for improving quality and to determine specific measures to bring that potential into play in order to produce real and tangible results as early as in the current year.

The CPSU obkom constantly keeps track of problems of meeting Leningraders' requirements for consumer goods and improving consumer services for the population. The results of the work carried out in this direction and ways of improving it were recently examined in detail by a party obkom plenum. In this connection it seems advisable to single out only the main tasks among those facing us.

First of all it is a question over the next few years of the real, qualitative restructuring of light industry, which accounts for the greatest share of production of nonfood goods in mass demand. The CPSU obkom has approved and attaches exceptionally great important to the initiative of collectives of this sector's enterprises

on their accelerated retooling, an initiative supported by construction organizations.

At the same time, when resolving long-term problems party organizations must pay more attention to questions of making efficient use of the existing production potential and to measures to improve personnel's social and consumer service conditions and to reduce cadre turnover.

We must also — and this should be particularly emphasized — obtain a substantial increase in the contribution made by enterprises in all sectors of Leningrad's industry to a task of tremendous social importance like increasing the production and expanding the range of high-quality goods for the population.

The work to improve the standard of organization in trade, to strengthen its link with industry, to improve the study and forecasting of demand, to improve consumer services, and to expand paid services to the population must also accord with the same aims.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and soviets of people's deputies must tirelessly monitor the implementation of the territorial program for goods and services and ensure a resolute qualitative shift in the 12th 5-Year Plan in the production of articles in mass demand and in the improvement of services for Leningraders.

During the period under review, which coincided with the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, which adopted the Food Program, the party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms and party organizations placed the main emphasis on bringing intensive growth factors into play and above all on increasing the productivity of livestock raising and crop growing. The economics of sovkhoz production strengthened. All the oblast's farms are now working profitably.

At the same time the intensive tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, during which it is necessary to increase agricultural output almost 1.2 times, to attain higher qualitative indicators in livestock raising, and to reach the 4,000-kg mark in milk yields, demand of party, soviet, and economic organs new approaches in further intensifying the agro-industrial complex.

Above all it is a question of making efficient use of the production potential already created in the countryside. Sizable funds have been invested in developing agricultural production in recent years, but the return on them is still clearly not sufficient and is by no means equal [ravnoznachnyy].

In the oblast as a whole prime cost and labor expenditure per unit of output remain high. There is still considerable patchiness in the indicators of the work of individual teams, livestock units, sovkhozes, and rayons.

Take, for instance, the large agricultural rayons of the southwest zone, which have similar natural and climatic conditions and a virtually identical economic potential. Gatchinskiy Rayon holds the lead there in terms of the level of intensiveness of agricultural production. Volosovskiy Rayon has been steadily building up the productivity of all sectors in recent years. But as for Luzhskiy, Kingiseppskiy, and Slantsevskiy Rayons, their indicators are still much lower. Last year alone the gap in milk yields per cow was between 800 and 1,300 kg compared with the results of the Gatchinskiy Rayon livestock raisers. Many sovkhozes in Lomonosovskiy Rayon are being slow to improve productivity.

Last year the oblast failed to cope with the plan for potato deliveries to the state because of the low yield and unjustified reduction in the sown area on a number of farms. There are serious shortcomings in the utilization of reclaimed lands, the development of seed growing, and the introduction of industrial techniques.

All this attests that the level of responsibility on the part of leaders and specialists is not everywhere the same and that insufficient exactingness is shown toward them by party gorkoms and raykoms with regard to ensuring efficient and stable work by the sector. Scientifically substantiated crop growing and livestock raising systems making it possible to steadily obtain high results have now been elaborated to suit the conditions of every rayon.

It is important that these systems be introduced on every farm in the next few years. And here the scientists of the agrarian sector of Leningrad science and above all of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone Department must bear full responsibility along with party committees. It is a question of increasing scientists' contribution to creating new high-yield strains and improving the breed qualities of livestock and poultry, to creating intensive techniques and machine systems, and to improving the planning and management of the agro-industrial complex.

Particular attention must be paid to questions of comprehensive mechanization. While the level of it in livestock raising is now more than 70 percent, this work is going intolerably slowly in crop growing.

We are entitled today to make serious complaints about the Research and Industrial Design Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of the Agriculture of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, which as yet is developing only odd mechanisms and is not solving as a single complex the problem of mechanizing manual labor, especially during the harvesting of vegetables and feed root crops. Moreover, the models of harvesting equipment that have already been created and tested have still not been put into series production because of departmental barriers.

We have now created an oblast agro-industrial committee in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further improving the management of the agro-industrial complex.

Agro-industrial associations endowed with great rights are operating in rural rayons. Everyone who forms part of these management organs is now not merely a partner but a direct and equal participant in a unified economic mechanism. And they have one task — to obtain more high-quality output for the smallest possible expenditure.

The Leningrad Gorispolkom must expedite the solution of organizational and legal questions connected with changing the management structure of the city's food industry.

The party obkom section, CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, and local soviet ispolkoms must immediately involve the new management organs in implementing the Food Program and secure the maximum return on the powerful production and scientific and technical potential created in the agro-industrial complex in order to resolve the main task — considerably increasing Leningraders' provision with food products by means of local production.

Capital construction is of determining importance in implementing the tasks of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the Leningrad economic complex. The efficiency of the work of practically all sectors of the national economy is directly linked with a high rate of assimilation of the funds earmarked for the reconstruction, retooling, and expansion of existing production facilities.

But it is precisely in capital construction that the greatest strain is still felt, and intersectorial problems make themselves acutely felt in the organization of all construction work, from management, planning, and design to the handover of the finished projects and the assimilation of the newly commissioned capacities.

It should be said that in these difficult conditions the construction complex operating in Leningrad and the oblast largely ensured the practical resolution of the tasks facing it in the last 5-year period.

Projects of particular state importance were commissioned on time. The proportion of funds channeled into the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises increased. Thanks to the concentration of efforts and resources on the most important national economic construction projects it was possible to reduce somewhat the number of projects simultaneously under construction in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

However, our construction workers' potential still does not meet the Leningrad economy's rising demands. It was for this reason that the CPSU obkom bureau made a detailed examination of the accelerated buildup of construction organizations' capacities, defined it as a task of paramount importance, and outlined ways and means of achieving this goal. There are still many unsolved problems in the construction complex. I refer to the inadequate level of production organization in a number of construction trusts, the insufficient attention paid to site preparation, the lack of modern means of mechanization and automation, the violations of construction techniques, and the losses of worktime because of idle time and absenteeism.

This can be the only explanation for the fact of the failure to fulfill last year's state plan in terms of a number of basic indicators, including the commissioning of housing. That and the amendments of the current annual plans by the leading construction main administrations had a negative influence on the fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole.

The first thing that should be mentioned in this connection is the inadequate responsibility of the leaders of the Glavleningrad stroy, Glavleningradinzhstroy, and some other main administrations with regard to ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the prescribed plan targets and resolving both current and long-term questions.

It is no accident that many construction collectives in the 11th 5-Year Plan slowed their development and some actually lost ground. At the same time calculations show that merely by utilizing reserves for improving the organization of labor and production it was possible to obtain labor productivity growth of at least 12-15 percent.

The second thing is this. Something that had an effect was the absence in a number of instances of proper monitoring and specific practical assistance to construction workers on the part of the Leningrad Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom, their planning commissions, the Leningrad Gorkom, party gorkoms and raykoms, local soviet ispolkoms, and all participants in the construction process. The party obkom's sectorial sections also paid insufficient attention to resolving these problems.

The party and economic leadership of construction organizations and enterprises must immediately take measures to resolutely eliminate the existing serious shortcomings in order to at least double the rate of labor productivity growth in the present 5-year plan, to reduce project construction times to the normative, to decrease the prime cost of work, and to considerably improve its quality.

The feasibility of this task is cogently confirmed by the experience of Glavzapstroy trusts Nos 32, 35, and 67, Glavleningrad stroy trust No 18, Mostostroy-6, and Lenmetrostroy, which are confidently building up their capacities year in, year out, and are working stably. These collectives' party and economic leaders constantly seek and find reserves for economic growth. The work of the construction, installation, and operational workers to construct a sheet rolling shop with a "5000" mill in the "Izhorskiy Zavod" association and the Pravoberezhnaya subway line can serve as an illustration of this.

The resolution of urgent questions in capital construction demands a comprehensive approach. Particular attention should be paid to planning here. Given the shortage of contract capacities, the problem of concentrating capital investments and reducing the amount of unfinished construction remains acute. Last year thousands of projects were simultaneously under construction in Leningrad and the oblast. As a result some of them that were begun back in the 10th 5-Year Plan are still being constructed to this day.

This shows that the city and oblast planning commissions have still not placed a rigid barrier in the way of the dissipation of capital investments. It is necessary to make it the rule in planning and finance to ensure that projects are constructed only within the normative timetables and to firmly implement the principle of concentrating efforts and resources on the projects scheduled for commissioning.

The Leningrad Gorispolkom must impose proper order in the relations among participants in the construction process, strengthen the coordination of the activity of construction, design, and transport organizations and client enterprises, and make wider use of Leningrad industry's potential in order to give practical assistance to contract organizations in manufacturing and repairing formwork [formoostnastka], special highly productive industrial equipment, machines, machinery, and tools.

The first step has been taken in this direction. The Leningrad Gorispolkom session held the other day made a principled assessment of the activity of the administrations to blame for the failure to fulfill important indicators of the capital construction 5-year plan. Measures were outlined to surmount the lag that was allowed to occur. It is important to implement them promptly and in full!

The attainment of high economic development rates is most directly linked with stable work by all types of transport. The implementation of the specific measures for its retooling and reconstruction adopted by the party obkom in conjunction with the ministries had a positive impact on transport's work.

However, the requirements of the national economy and the population for shipments are still not being fully satisfied. At certain periods of the last 5-year plan transport, especially railroad and motor transport, was under great strain because of the low standard of operation, the insufficient coordination of transport organizations with each other and with enterprises in other sectors of the economy, and also the lag in the development of the material and technical base.

CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, soviet and economic organs, and transport organization collectives must carry out much work to improve the management of the transport process, eliminate irrational freight flow, and expedite the introduction of progressive methods of freight delivery.

The need to enhance social production efficiency and resolve urgent social problems in a good-quality way urgently demands the further improvement of the practice of the comprehensively planning of the development of our multisectorial economy.

On the CPSU obkom's initiative a number of party and government resolutions defining the main directions in this work have been adopted recently; a draft integrated 20-year general plan for the region's development has now been elaborated in accordance with them. It is aimed at the further accelerated buildup of the Leningrad economy's potential on the basis of the widespread introduction of the latest scientific and technical achievements and envisages the solution of a wide range of social problems of the city and the oblast.

The rights and duties of the Leningrad Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom in questions of territorial and sectorial planning have been considerably expanded.

However, full use is still not being made of the rights granted to the city and oblast planning commissions. This was confirmed by the recent examination at the CPSU obkom of the drafts of the comprehensive plan for the development of Leningrad and the oblast in 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan, which showed insufficient profundity in the study of both quantitative and the most important qualitative plan indicators characterizing production efficiency. The submitted studies did not ensure that Leningrad's economy would scale the heights outlined by the basic guidelines for the country's development and the "Intensification-90" program. The formulation of capital construction's project program [adresnaya programma] and of proposals to move out of Leningrad inappropriate production units and enterprises whose activity is economically inexpedient was unjustifiably delayed. Even now no specific measures have been outlined to switch to continuous 5-year planning of the construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer service projects and eliminate the lag that has been allowed to occur and the disproportions in the social infrastructure.

As we can see, there are many deficiencies. By decision of the party obkom, Leningrad Gorispolkom, and Leningrad Oblispolkom, specific measures and directions to improve all planning work in the light of the increased demands of the time are to be determined in the very near future and it is to be raised to a higher qualitative level.

During the period under review the party obkom implemented a number of specific measures to further improve the system for training highly skilled cadres for various sectors of the national economy. The nature of this work was determined by the aims and tasks of the intensification of Leningrad's economy.

Higher education has substantially increased admissions to the faculties linked with the most progressive directions in the development of science, equipment, and technology. The list of specialties has been refined in conformity with production's demands. The targeted retraining of leading and engineering and technical cadres has been organized.

At the same time the party committees and rectorates of certain technical VUZes are still not active enough in carrying out work to provide vocational guidance to students in schools and vocational and technical schools and to enhance the prestige of their graduates' trades.

In recent years, for instance, the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod" association's plant-cum-technical college, Leningrad's Professor M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich Electrical Engineering Communications Institute, and a number of other establishments have been forced to admit practically everyone who has applied to enrol.

This situation can scarcely be squared with the party's demands for personal, interested participation by everyone in the intensive development of social production.

Of course, the task of sharply improving the professional standards of cadres cannot be resolved through the efforts of VUZes alone. Enterprises and organizations must not only act as clients for the training of specialists but also be active participants in the training process and help to provide the training base with modern equipment, thereby creating the necessary conditions for students to comprehend the leading achievements of practice.

In recent years, in accordance with the "Intensification-90" program 33 vocational and technical schools have organized the training of workers to operate modern equipment and automated production facilities using robots, microprocessor equipment, and computers.

The cadre training system that has emerged in the republic makes it possible to react flexibly to production's demands, but, as the CPSU obkom bureau noted recently, there are serious shortcomings in the education of future members of the working class in the Leningrad city and Oblast Main Administration for Vocational and Technical Education. The leaders of the main administration and of vocational and technical educational establishments have still not ensured a radical breakthrough in teaching collectives' work to improve the quality of worker cadres' training and improve the tuition and ideological and moral education of students.

In accordance with the provisions of the reform of general educational and vocational schools, Leningrad city and Oblast soviets have formulated a program to implement the reform stage by stage and have taken measures to increase the training of cadres of teachers, lecturers, and vocational and technical school foremen. A gradual transition to the education of children from the age of 6 and the utilization of computer hardware in schools and in vocational and technical education has begun.

However, the tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development and achieving a qualitatively new state of Soviet society make heightened demands on party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs regarding the quality of the organization of the ideological education process throughout the education system.

Particular attention should be paid to this work in children's preschool establishments, schools, and vocational and technical schools — the places where the foundations of communist morality are laid. It is necessary consistently and persistently to increase the responsibility of parents and the labor collective in which they work for children's education.

In recent years much has been done in the Leningrad party organization to enhance the effectiveness and specificity of ideological work. Its link with social practice has strengthened and approaches to various categories of the population have been differentiated. This work is increasingly oriented toward instilling in Leningraders qualities such as a readiness to assume responsibility, a desire to learn to work in the new way, and an ability to concentrate on the main thing that determines the end results.

Here too it is especially important to ensure the profound comprehension by every working person of the fundamental problems of intensification and an awareness that qualitatively new equipment also requires an appropriate level of production and conscious, creative labor discipline.

A considerable amount has been and is being done to propagandize the increasing role of scientific and technical progress. thousands of Leningraders have seen the permanent "Intensification-90" exhibition. Within the political education system the number of people studying the problems of economic efficiency has increased more than tenfold this year. Leningrad publishing houses have produced about 100 different titles of literature on these topics.

The mass news media have begun to reveal more specifically the existing experience of restructuring management, organizing production, and changing people's thinking.

The main thing that this experience convinces us of is that the improvement of production and political activeness depends to a great extent on the people who head labor collectives and on their ability to solve not only production but also social problems, to educate people by their personal example, and to create a healthy moral and political atmosphere ensuring successes in labor and education.

However, the situation is by no means like that everywhere.

The discussion of the Kalinskiy Party Raykom's report at a CPSU obkom bureau session showed that certain leaders are dodging living, daily work with people and are not setting an example in production, social, and personal life.

For us Communists attention toward people and concern for them in matters large and small has been and remains an effective way of activating the human factor. To ignore it is to make a serious political mistake.

In this connection it has to be said that much is being done to solve social questions in our oblast.

However, the number of complaints from Leningraders about cases of unsatisfactory service in stores, cafeterias, polyclinics, hospitals, post offices, consumer service centers, and housing and municipal services is declining only slowly.

There are many complaints about late trains, failures to keep to the traffic timetables on bus and streetcar routes during rush hour and in areas of mass housing construction, and the absence of the necessary range of goods on sale, especially during the evenings. Enterprises in the services sphere often arbitrarily change their opening hours to the population's detriment.

The Leningrad Gorispolkom and Leningrad Gorkom have still not been able to impose proper order in this matter.

The new CPSU obkom must step up party monitoring and toughen up the demands made on the leaders called upon to ensure the practical implementation of the requisite measures for this.

This is also important because inattention toward seemingly private questions often develops into serious social problems.

For instance, we cannot fail to be worried today by the situation prevailing in hostels. Overcrowding and neglect of the accommodation, the lack of elementary comforts, and a heartless and indifferent attitude toward people and their everyday living conditions have been revealed there. Order has still not been imposed in a number of hostels belonging to Glavleningradstroy,

Glavzapstroy, the "Krasnyy Treugolnik" association, and a number of light industry enterprises. Naturally, these are the organizations that suffer great cadre turnover, which is expensive for the national economy.

A large and as yet still largely unused reserve for activating the human factor is the widespread dissemination and improvement of team forms of labor organization and incentives. It is in teams that the new type of economic thinking and the orientation toward a creative quest are formed.

A psychological climate conducive to the expression of all facets of the personality has been created, for instance, at the "Lenpoligrafmash" plant. Much is being done there to ensure that a working person's value is determined primarily by the extent and quality of his labor. Wages are allocated in all teams according to the coefficient of labor input. Many specific proposals on improving production have been submitted in the course of economic studies, and the effect from their introduction has totaled tens of thousands of rubles.

Party committees and the administration must make full use of the tremendous reserves of universal economic education, in which 860,000 students are now involved, more boldly set students specific practical tasks relating to each collective, reveal the great potential for improving work efficiency on the basis of financial autonomy, and more widely involve economists and practical workers in this.

A powerful factor for improving labor discipline and instilling the sense of being the master of production has been and remains socialist competition, which must be further developed in the 12th 5-Year Plan. It certainly must orient every working person toward achieving the highest possible results for the least possible expenditure, have a real economic and organizational basis, and be bolstered by the requisite material and moral incentives.

All these features must be taken into account by the oblast trade union council and trade union organizations when they elaborate the conditions of competition in the current 5-year plan.

The experience of the tens of thousands of Leningrad workers who pledged during the precongress vigil to fulfill ahead of schedule the targets of the 1st quarter of the initial year of the 5-year plan must be more widely disseminated.

A creative, interested approach toward matters is the guarantee that socialist competition among the collectives of Leningrad and the oblast will gain new scope by the glorious date — the 70th anniversary of Great October — and will become a powerful factor in the successful implementation of the plans and decisions elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

A conscientious attitude toward labor is inseparable from the inculcation of lofty political culture and the formation of communist conviction and an active life stance. Party committees are persistently seeking to increase the effectiveness of all forms of propaganda and agitation work and to restructure it in the new conditions.

But nevertheless we have still not managed to eliminate formalism and lecturing in party studies and verbal political and graphic agitation. The CPSU obkom Propaganda and Agitation Department and party gorkoms and raykoms must enhance the effectiveness of the current and long-term training of the ideological aktiv. We are entitled to expect a greater return in this work from the Higher Party School, the House of Political Enlightenment, the CPSU obkom, the University of Marxism-Leninism, the Leningrad Party Gorkom, and social scientists.

The class education of the rising generation plays an exceptionally important role in propaganda of the Soviet way of life. It should be remembered that the "ordinariness" and "naturalness" of our achievements obscure their historic meaning for a certain section of young people and are seen by them as a matter of course. [sentence as published]

The tremendous personal experience, active life stance, and inexhaustible energy of party, war, and labor veterans and their great and fruitful work to propagandize the Soviet people's glorious achievements are of invaluable assistance in solving the complex questions of young people's labor and ideological and moral education.

Comrades, allow me to take advantage of this opportunity to greet our veterans on your behalf, to thank them wholeheartedly for their tireless labor, and to wish them good health, prosperity, and great new successes in the noble cause of young people's education.

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the struggle against drunkenness, the party obkom has elaborated a package of organizational, administrative and legal, and educational measures. In a number of organizations, such as the "Progress," "Svetlana," "Elektrosila," and "Proletarskiy Zavod" associations, the strict application to drunkards of trade union rules and the the USSR law on labor collectives is producing quite good results.

But it is too soon today to speak of real successes in overcoming this tremendous social evil. It is clear that the resolution of this question solely by administrative measures will not produce the desired results.

The Leningrad Oblast organization of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety is called upon to play an active role in the struggle against obsolete habits and customs and in the widespread introduction of new traditions and rites excluding the consumption of alcohol.

Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and cultural and sports institutions have a great deal to do in creating the conditions for people to spend their free time sensibly and in improving work at people's places of residence.

Leningrad's potential in the spiritual enrichment of Soviet people and in resolving the task of forming a harmoniously developed individual is truly unique.

Master artists marked the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War with impressive achievements. An obelisk in honor of the hero-city on uprising square and the

"Breaking of the Leningrad Blockade" diorama and museum near the Ladoga bridge were opened. The contribution of many Leningrad cultural figures received a high assessment from the party and the state.

When determining new targets in the sphere of cultural building, we must be guided by the same demands that the party puts forward in other spheres of social life. And this presupposes above all an increase in the level of party leadership of all creative collectives without exception.

All their activity, and above all that of the Communists working in them, must be directed toward the truly artistic assimilation of large-scale and resonant social themes, toward developing and propagandizing the highest achievements of domestic and world culture, and toward combating the penetration of art by a lack of ideological commitment and hackwork.

The role and responsibility of the mass news media too are increasing today. The creative hallmark of journalists must be great competence, a constant quest for new forms consonant with the times, and the political urgency and topicality of the topics that they raise.

At the same time we ourselves also need to make more vigorous and skillful use of the great potential of newspapers, television, and radio for openly and directly talking with people about the most burning problems. It must openly be said that many leaders still avoid answering questions from the press and seek at all costs to refuse to talk or give interviews to correspondents. Many examples could be cited in this connection.

This approach runs counter to the party's line and to the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. Anyone who is master of the situation in the sector entrusted to him and sees prospects in his work does not shun publicity or try to brush journalists aside and to deny published materials but, on the contrary, studies urgent problems in close contact with them and finds effective ways of solving them. And this too is a sign of the modern work style.

The results of the report and election campaign that is now ending in the oblast party organization and the widespread discussion of the precongress documents have given a powerful impulse to the creative initiative and practical actions of Communists and all working people aimed at seeking ways of solving the responsible new tasks and strengthening their personal responsibility for the work entrusted to them.

The reasons for the shortcomings and omissions that have been identified have been analyzed thoughtfully and exactingly. Unenterprising personnel who think in the old terms and tolerate instances of negligence and waste and violations of the principles of unity of word and deed and social justice have been criticized with the utmost acuteness.

The main result of the discussion is that Leningraders, approving and supporting the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes to the party Statutes, have made many constructive proposals on further improving all intraparty work and enhancing the efficiency of Leningrad's economy.

Today we must give everyone — whether Communist or nonparty person — an objective assessment of his actions and behavior and the results of his work. And the main role here certainly belongs to primary party organizations and their leading organs. Ultimately it is this that determines their militancy and prestige among the masses.

The central question of party organizations' activity has been and remains work with cadres.

Many sections of the national economic complex are reinforced with politically mature, competent, and authoritative personnel capable of resolving urgent problems in the new way.

The activity of labor collectives' leaders is now being assessed in a more exacting and principled fashion and measures of party influence are being more widely utilized. Thus M.Ye. Zilberov, leader of the "Vozrozhdeniye" cotton textile association, A.P. Kofanov, leader of the Thaelmann fine and industrial cloth combine, L.V. Antonov, leader of the "Lenmyasoprom" association, V.V. Tuzhilkov, leader of the "Kondratyevskiy" sovkhoz in Vyborgskiy Rayon, and a number of other leaders were strictly reprimanded and relieved of their posts for their systematic failure to fulfill the plan targets and poor standard of production organization.

But this kind of principled approach has still not become the norm of life everywhere. Certain party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations are still not dealing properly with imposing order and discipline everywhere and are not doing enough to increase the degree of responsibility for the resolution of these questions.

Party committees must have a good knowledge of the situation at local level, react promptly to changes in the situation, be able to objectively evaluate people's professional and moral and political qualities and to carry out the placement of cadres in accordance with this, and provide broad scope for those who want to and know how to work, are not afraid of difficulties, boldly set about overcoming them, and persistently seek to achieve what has been planned to reveal their creative potential.

In establishing this kind of approach an important role is assigned to purposeful work with reserve candidates for promotion. there are certain positive shifts in this direction in our oblast. The effectiveness of probationary periods for cadres and the certification of economic leaders have increased. the role of the regular interviews at the CPSU obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms with party, soviet, and economic cadres and of reports by leaders at party meetings and party committee sessions in verifying professional, moral and political qualities has increased. These forms of work must be persistently developed and filled with new content.

During the period under review the party obkom paid considerable attention to questions of training and improving the qualifications of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic cadres. The training system in the oblast party-economic aktiv school improved.

By decision of the party obkom, a methodological council whose

scientific leadership is entrusted to the Leningrad Higher Party School has been created to generalize everything new and advanced brought into being by practical work. The many years of multifaceted experience accumulated by the oblast party organization have been generalized in the recently completed final — third — volume of *Studies in the History of the Leningrad CPSU Organization.*

The CPSU obkom has paid great attention to improving the style of work, strengthening party influence in collectives, enhancing the responsibility of soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs for the resolution of the tasks facing them, and further developing a system of intraparty information making it possible to step up the struggle against the varnishing of reality, unobjective assessments, self-praise, errors, and miscalculations, and to increase the effectiveness of criticism, especially criticism from below.

In order to strengthen monitoring more effective use has begun to be made of potential for clearly delimiting the functions of party, soviet, and economic organs and a different procedure has been established for the examination of citizens' appeals.

Party committees must persistently continue work to strengthen leadership of the soviets and trade unions and to increase their role in implementing the USSR law on labor collectives and satisfying working people's vital needs and requirements.

The role of party commissions, commissions to monitor the administration's activity, and people's control organs in strengthening state discipline and observing Leninist norms of party life is strengthening.

Since the adoption of the well known CPSU Central Committee resolution the attention paid by the CPSU obkom and party committees to the Komsomol has increased. The number of youth leaders elected to party committees and party gorkom and raykom bureaus has increased markedly. Party organizations must constantly improve forms and methods of party leadership of young people's education and increase still further the Komsomol's role as the party's active assistant and reserve. The Komsomol Obkom must direct the activity of Komsomol organizations toward resolving the specific practical tasks facing labor collectives and must gear it to young people's concerns and sensible interests.

There is only a month to go before the start of the 27th party congress, which will be a milestone in the country's development and will open up new horizons of social progress.

Labor collectives are everywhere seeking to mark the Soviet Communists' supreme forum with new labor achievements. This desire has found expression in the pledges of the working people of Leningrad and the oblast. The results of the precongress competition are largely determining the confident start to the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The All-Union Communist Subbotnik in honor of the CPSU Congress will certainly be a vivid expression of the patriotism of Leningraders and all Soviet people and an important contribution to fulfilling and overfulfilling the adopted pledges and the economic and social development plan for 1986. There can be no doubt that the working people of the city and the oblast will set an example of communist labor and the highest labor productivity on that day.

Totally supporting the party's principled line, Leningraders, together with the whole country, will continue to increase their efforts in work and to build up the pace of the struggle to unconditionally fulfill the pledges adopted for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole and to implement the creative program that the 27th congress of our Leninist party will implement.

Newly Elected Moscow CPSU Gorkom Meets

PM291636 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Plenum of Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] A plenum of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom elected at the 26th Conference of Moscow city CPSU organization took place yesterday.

The plenum elected CPSU Central Committee Secretary B.N. Yeltsin first secretary and Bureau member of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. V.G. Zakharov was elected second secretary and Bureau member of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. O.A. Korolev, L.I. Matveyev, A.A. Nizovtseva, I.D. Pisarev, and L.N. Spiridonov (the latter also being confirmed as chief of the Foreign Relations Department) were elected secretaries and Bureau members.

Yu.S. Karabasov, A.V. Malyshev, L.V. Petrov, M.D. Poleshchuk, V.T. Saykin, N.Ye. Chelnokov, and V.V. Shiryayev were elected members of the party gorkom Bureau. The plenum elected Yu.A. Prokofyev and S.A. Smirnov candidate members of the party gorkom Bureau.

The plenum confirmed the following as chiefs of Moscow CPSU Gorkom departments:

Yu.A. Prokofyev — Party Organizational Work Department;

T.P. Arkhipova — Propaganda and Agitation Department;

V.T. Polunin — Science and Higher Education Institutions Department;

N.Ye. Kislova — Schools Department;

A.I. Kudin — Heavy Industry and Power Engineering Department;

V.S. Sablin — Machine Building Department;

Z.I. Ryzhkova — Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

B.N. Orlov — Food and Food Processing Industry Department;

A.A. Vankov — Construction and Construction Materials Department;

V.A. Yermolov — Transport and Communications Department;

P.YE. Dikarev — Municipal Services Department;

D.G. Chernik - Economic Department;

G.N. Zamytskaya — Trade and Domestic Services Department;

L.P. Belyanskiy — Administrative Organs Department;

M.I. Kigin — General Department;

V.I. Zhdanov — department chief [zaveduyushchim otdelom].

V.G. Chubaorv was confirmed as administrator of affairs of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow CPSU Obkom.

V.S. Markov was confirmed as editor of *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* and S.D. Indurskiy as editor of *VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA*.

The first session of the Moscow City CPSU Organization Auditing Commission elected by the 26th Moscow city party conference has taken place. V.V. Skitev was elected chairman of the Auditing Commission.

Estonian CP Congress Proceedings Reported

Agenda Discussed

LD311314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0802 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Tallinn, 31 Jan (TASS) — The 19th Regular congress of the Communist Party of Estonia opened in Tallinn, the republic's capital, today. More than 700 delegates are representing city and rayon party organizations, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia.

Delivering a report at the congress, Karl Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, noted that the 5 years that have elapsed since the last congress of Estonian Communists were both for the republic and for the Soviet Union as a whole, years of intensive labor and steady progress. The Estonian Communist Party Congress is an important stage in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will open in Moscow on 25 February.

The republic's Communists are discussing with lively interest the draft new revised edition of the CPSU Program, the draft amended CPSU Statutes and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and for the Period up to 2000. Giving a high appraisal of these documents, they are closely trying in their discussion with the solution of practical problems.

Agriculture Discussed

LD312052 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The review report of the Communist Party Central Committee, delivered by Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and the delegates' speeches took note of the positive shifts in the development of the national economy of the republic. Most attention was focussed, however, on the question of how to achieve a fundamental turnaround in intensification of production in the 5-year plan that has begun. There is much here to be done, for a further increase in production must be obtained by utilizating qualitative growth factors.

At the same time, the congress noted that many unexploited opportunities exist in the struggle for output quality and in resource conservation. The efforts of the republican party organization should be directed at the speediest possible elimination of precisely these shortcomings.

The main sector of Estonian agriculture is animal husbandry. This sector did not, however, meet its plans for the last 5-year plan in volume of produce and sale to the state of milk and stock. Disquiet is evoked by the fact that not all farms succeeded in overcoming the backlog of work that arose in years that were difficult because of weather conditions and that they remained at little more than the level of the 10th 5-Year Plan. A steady increase in the productivity of animal husbandry and a guarantee of stable yields [urozhai] are possible only with more intensive development of fodder production.

The task of rural Communists and the republic's agro-industrial complex is persistently to seek ways to intensify agriculture and to make management levers efficient. In the speeches special stress was laid upon the need for close links among ideological work, the resolution of socioeconomic problems, and life. It was stressed at the congress that the primary task of each party organization and of each Communist is to utilize broadly well-tried forms and methods of work and to seek and find new ones in tune with the spirit of the times.

The congresses of the Azerbaijan and Estonian Communist Parties are continuing their work.

Belorussian Party Congress Completes Work

LD312157 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Belorussian Communist Party Congress completed its work in Minsk today. On the closing day, there was discussion of the report on the draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the Period Up to the Year 2000. The speakers gave a thorough analysis of ways to transfer the economy onto the track of intensification, and stressed the acute need for a fundamental restructuring of party

management of economic activity, and to move on to qualitatively new levels of management.

The delegates analyzed self-critically what had been achieved. Guided by the party program documents, they mapped out measures to perfect all political and economic activity.

At the congress the leading organs of the Belorussian Communist Party were elected.

A plenum of the party Central Committee was held to consider an organizational question. Comrade Slyunkov was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Republican Communist Party.

Newly Elected Moldavian CP Central Committee Meets

PM311615 Kishnev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on Plenum of Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress was held 25 January.

The plenum examined organizational issues.

S.K. Grossu was elected first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

V.I. Smirnov was elected second secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

P.P. Petrik, V.F. Semenov, and M.I. Snegur were elected secretaries of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected P.V. Voronin, S.K. Grossu, G.I. Yeremey, Ye.P. Kalenik, I.P. Kalin, V.K. Kiktenko, A.A. Mokanu, P.P. Petrik, V.F. Semenov, V.I. Smirnov, and M.I. Snegur to the Bureau of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. G.M. Volkov and V.K. Pshenichnikov were elected candidate members of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum confirmed the appointments of chief of Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Departments, as follows:

V.K. Pshenichnikov — Party Organizational Work Department;

S.D. Roshka — Propaganda and Agitation Department;

B.M. Stratulat — Science and Education Institutions Department;

I.M. Grosu — Culture Department;

I.T. Gutsu — Industry Department;

S.M. Yakubenko — Transport and Communications Department;

M.I. Shatokhina — Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

K.A. Melnik — Trade and Consumer Services Department;

Ye.i. Vlasov — Construction and Municipal Services Department;

N.A. Tsyu — Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

A.S. Vorotilo — Economic Department;

M.F. Dyeur — Administrative Organs Department;

Ye.M. Karayon — Information and Foreign Relations Department;

I.I. Lyubashin — General Department.

V.B. Leshchinksiy was confirmed as administrator of affairs of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

P.S. Kozhukhar was confirmed as chairman of the Party Commission subordinate to the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

The appointments of editors of Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee press organs were confirmed. I.A. Panfilov was confirmed as editor of the newspaper *SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA*; M.D. Yeremiya as editor of the newspaper *MOLDOVA SOCHIALISTE*; V.N. Petrash as editor of the newspaper *VYATSA SATULUY*; V.D. Danilenko as chief editor of the journal *KOMUNISTUL MOLDOVEY* (*KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII*); N.V. Koditsa as chief editor of the journal *AGRIKULTURA MOLDOVEY* (*SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO MOLDAVII*); and F.G. Tsopa as chief editor of the journal *TRIBUNA*.

The plenum was addressed by A.K. Vedernikov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

CPSU Central Committee instructor G.A. Shipilov took part in the work of the plenum.

Azerbaijan CP Congress Proceedings Reported

Congress Opens, Agenda Reported

GF311902 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress began in the Lenin Palace in Baku today. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, opened the meeting. The convocation elected the [words indistinct] and the presidium of the congress. In a high spirit, the delegates elected the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo as honorary members of the convocation's presidium. Later, the Secretariat and the Auditing and Mandate Commissions were elected. The delegates approved the convocation's agenda and work schedules.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, read the accounting report of the Central Committee. The convocation also heard the accounting report of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Auditing Commission. The report was presented by Mamed Kaziyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Auditing Commission. This was followed by the discussion stage of the congress. Comrades Musayev, first secretary of the Baku City Party Committee; Mustafayev, first secretary of the Nakhichevan Oblast Party Committee; [name indistinct], first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast Party Committee; Gadzhiyev, a brigade worker in the Kirov Machine Building factory in Baku; [two names and titles indistinct]; and Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Union of Writers, addressed the discussion. This was followed by a report read by Akhmedov, chairman of the Mandate Commission. The delegates approved the report.

The discussion on the reports continued. Comrades (?Akhmedov), first secretary of Zhdanovo Rayon Party Committee; Salayev, president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences; Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions; Abbasova, a cotton worker in the Karl Marx Kolkhoz in [name indistinct] rayon; [name and title indistinct]; (?Aliyev), chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Committee of People's Control; Guseynov, a mechanic employed in the [word indistinct] locomotive [word indistinct]; Mamedov, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek-Caspian Industry Committee; Makhmudov, editor of the newspaper *KOMMUNIST*; Gasan Aliyeva, a worker in the poultry factory in Apsheronskiy Rayon; Ismailov, [title indistinct]; Kuliyev, a teacher at the [words indistinct] school; and [name indistinct], first secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Komsomol Central Committee, addressed the discussion.

The discussion of matters concerning the reports of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Auditing Commission, the drafts of the new CPSU Program, and the proposed changes in the CPSU Statutes was concluded. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov summed up the discussion.

In the light of the accounting report, the congress (?approved) the work of the party organization. Decisions and decrees were unanimously adopted on the matters discussed.

The 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress will continue its work on 1 February.

Moscow TV Report

LD312037 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The congresses of the Communist Parties of Azerbaijan and Estonia began in Baku and Tallinn today.

The attention of delegates to the Azerbiajan Communist Party congress was centered on ways to ensure all-round acceleration of scientific-technical progress and a fundamental reshaping of management of the economy. A review report was delivered by Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee.

A characteristic feature of the last 5-year plan, the rapporteur and speakers noted, was further consolidation of the material and technical base of the republic's national economy. Basic production funds increased by 1.4 times; 64 major enterprises were commissioned; the structure of industry was perfected, the interindustry balance improved. The average yearly volume of gross agricultural output rose by almost one-third.

It was noted at the congress, however, that planned targets for volume and efficiency of production, labor productivity, and economies in material resources were not met everywhere in the 5-year plan which has ended. The Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan, the report and speeches stressed, have not succeeded, in accordance with the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum, in making a complete transfer to new management methods, refashioning the economy for an intensive path of development, and directing the efforts of party, local soviet, and economic organs toward surmounting bottlenecks and the mental inertia of individual managers. They have not succeeded in achieving full exploitation of production and scientific-technical potential.

Delegates said that the 5-year plan which has begun must be a watershed in raising the efficiency of production, in reequipping the rebuilding it, and in utilization in the national economy of the achievements of science, technology, and front-ranking technical methods. In this process it is essential to step up the role of the party organizations, strengthen their influence on all aspects of life, and achieve a situation in which Communists work with initiative, aggressively [boyevito] and energetically discharging the role of the political vanguard of the labor collectives.

Congress Elects Organs, Ends

GF021200 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress continued its work in the Lenin Palace in Baku on 1 February. The convocation heard a report by Comrade Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, on the first item on the agenda — that is the draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the Year 2000. Comrade Seidov discussed the development perspectives of the Azerbaijan SSR's economic domain during the current 5-year plan period and by the year 2000 and the tasks related to social and cultural development.

A debate was held on the report. Comrades Gadzhiyev, chairman of the Nakhichevan ASSR Council of Ministers; Aslanov, chairman of the Nagoro-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast Soviet Executive Committee; Bagirli, first secretary of the Kirovabad City Party Committee; (Katernikova), director of the Il'ich Kolkhoz in Shamakhinskiy Rayon; Isayev, chairman of the Azer-

baijan SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of industrial construction; Kuliyeva, a milkmaid in the [name indistinct] kolkhoz in (Ubadly) Rayon; (Sariberdiyev), first secrteary of Mingechaur City Party Committee; and [name indistinct], director of the Caspian Electro-Service Production Union [title as heard], addressed the discussion. A unanimous decision was taken on the matter discussed. Later, the members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Auditing Commission, and the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress were elected.

With this the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress was declared concluded. The delegates then stood up and sang the party anthem, "The Internationale."

The newly elected members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee later held a plenum. The plenum discussed the question of organization. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov was elected first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrade Vasiliy Konovalov was elected second secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau.

Comrades Svetlana Kasumova, Isay Mamedov, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, and Gasan Gasanov were elected secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrades Oktay Bagirov, Mikhail (Zachev), Ziya Yusif-Zade, Musa Mamedov, Fuad Musayev, (Artur Rasi-Zade), Lidiya Rasulova, Suleyman Tatliyev, and Gasan Seidov were also elected members of the Central Committee Bureau.

Comrades Rauf Akhundov, Shanlik Aliyev, Sahib (Elefterov), Boris Kevorkov, Nazim Mamedov, and Nurradin Mustafayev were elected candidate members of the Central Committee Bureau.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Auditing Commission also held a meeting. Named Kaziyev was elected chairman of the Auditing Commission.

Georgian CP Congress Proceedings Reported

PRAVDA Report

PM311033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Special Correspondents N. Potapov and G. Lebanidze report under the general heading "At the Union Republic Communist Party Congresses": "Georgia: Strive For More"]

[Text] Tbilisi More than 1,400 delegates took part in the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress' work. They were emissaries from party organizations in the capital, industrial centers, rural regions, and the autonomous republics — the Abkhaz ASSR, the Adzhar ASSR, and the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast.

The report delivered by D. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and delegates' speeches noted that the consistent implementation of the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Party Gorkom has helped improve the work style and create at atmosphere of intolerance of negative phenomena. All this has improved the moral-psychological climate and raised the republic's prestige.

The republic fulfilled the 5-year plan targets for the rates of industrial production and labor productivity growth ahead of schedule, produced output worth more than R1 billion above the plan, and successfully purchased many of the most important agricultural crops and livestock products for the state. Positive changes have taken place in the development of production forces, the republic's gross social product increased 27 percent, and national income rose by 27.5 percent. The total economic effect of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress amounted to almost R500 million.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo's decisions to begin construction of the Transcaucasian mountain railroad, the North Caucasus-Transcaucasus gas pipeline, and the Georgian AES were a concrete manifestation of the party's great concern over increasing the republic's economic potential, speakers said from the congress rostrum. Delegates enthusiastically received the news about the measures planned by the party and government for the further development of Tbilisi's municipal economy in 1986-1990.

B. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhaz Obkom, V. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzhar Obkom, F. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the South Osetian Obkom, G. Gabuniya and B. Gulua, first secretaries of the Tbilisi and Poti Gorkoms respectively, and other speakers taking part in the debates noted that the formation of territorial intersectoral production complexes initiatives in Poti and in Tbilisi's Zavodskoy Rayon helped to better combine general state, departmental, and local interests.

The existing successes are a good springboard for achieving the new economic and social development targets. And it is perfectly natural that when looking toward the republic's future the congress focused its attention on the unsolved problems and tasks and unused reserves, which are considerable.

The planned production growth was not achieved by many enterprises or even by sectors such as the Ministry of Light and Local Industry, the "Azot," "Khimvolokno," "Gruzneft," and "Gruzugol" associations, the Kutaisi automobile plant, "Gruzselmash," the Rustavi metallurgical plant, the Batumi oil refinery, and the Zestafoni ferroalloy plant. Consumer goods production targets have not been met, the range of consumer goods is being updated too slowly, and the quality of items currently in production does not satisfy the population's demands.

Although some work has been done in recent years to revitalize certain neglected mountain villages, nevertheless, as the congress noted, this problem has not lost its topicality. Considerable areas of arable land, hay-producing land, and pasturage are at risk. Much must be done to eliminate the disproportion between the production and processing of agricultural produce.

Questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress were discussed in detail at the congress. Ye. K'aradze, president of the repub'c's Academy of Sciences, I. Zhordaniya, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and others noted the productive role of the republic's coordinating council for science and scientific and technical progress, which has enabled direct so-called "partnership ties" to be established between scientific and production collectives -- regardless of their departmental jurisdiction. The system of integrating agrarian science and production is being tried out in the republic. The first year's work under the new conditions produced an economic effect of R65 million.

The congress paid great attention to questions of improving the organization and leadership of socialist competition. This was the theme of the speeches by T. Mosashvili, chairman of the Georgian Trade Union Council, Sh. Aliyev, an electrical winder (elektroobmotchik) at the "Gruznerud" production association, N. Geldiashvili, a weaver at the Gori cotton production association, and others. A high appraisal was given of the experience of Tbilisi's aircraft builders, who put forward the initiative "Make every enterprise among the best in the sector, the republic, and the country!"

Primary party organizations' militancy and their influence on labor collectives' life increased considerably in the period under review. The widespread practice of reports by Communists at open party meetings has greatly helped to ensure the unity of word and deed and strengthen order and discipline.

The congress leveled sharp criticism at the leadership of the Transcaucasian railroad (L. Varodsanidze), which tolerated major shortcomings in the organization of passenger transport and work with cadres.

Capital construction, particularly the e commissioning of production funds, health care facilities, schools, kindergartens, and nurseries, remains a problem area of the republic's economy. Housing construction targets have not been met and quality is low. Working people's medical, consumer, and municipal services need to be fundamentally improved. Trade is in an unsatisfactory state. M. Kadzhaya was recently dismissed from his ministerial post for faults in leadership style of this sector.

The keynote speaker and speakers in the debates leveled incisive and impartial criticism at party and economic leaders who tolerated grave errors and omissions in their work. Justified complaints were directed specifically at the leaders of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (N. Vashadze), the Ministry of Communications (V. Kobakhidze), and the Ministry of Health (G. Lezhava) who did not show persistence and initiative in solving the fundamental problems of their sectors' development.

Although quite a lot has been done in the republic to improve the social climate and increase cadres' responsibility, this is no reason for complacency or for slackening the struggle against negative phenomena, delegates said. The congress' demand is to continue resolutely combating all deviations from Leninist norms of life and the private property mentality. All are equal before the requirements of the party Statutes and Soviet laws. The instituting of strict party action and criminal proceedings against certain workers who held responsible posts, including S. Khabeyshvili, former Georgian Communist Party Central Committee secretary who abandoned the communist outlook and was found guilty of self-interest and unlawful actions, was consequently seen as the logical continuation of the relentless campaign to ensure the pure and honest aspect of party members.

Questions of ideological-educational and mass political work occupied an important place in the report and speeches. The party organizations' efforts are aimed at providing ideological backup for the resolution of economic tasks and at improving internationalist and patriotic education. The activity of the mass media and creative intelligentsia is increasing. Literary figures and artists address contemporary themes in asingly often and strive to depict in increasing depth the features of the Soviet way of life, V. Asatiani, minister of culture, and Sh. Nishnianidze, chairman of the board of the Union of Writers, said in their speeches.

With great interest delegates discussed and approved the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party Statutes with proposed amendments, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR. The congress fully supported the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

New Central Committee Meets

PM311215 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Information Report on Plenum of Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 1st Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress has been held.

The plenum examined organizational issues.

D.I. Patiashvili was elected first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

B.V. Nikolskiy was elected second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

G.A. Andronikashvili, G.A. Anchabadze, G.N. Yenukidze, and N.A. Chitanava were elected secretaries of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected D.I. Patiashvili, G.A. Andronikashvili, G.A. Anchabadze, O.G. Vardzelashvili, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gi lashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, D.L. Kartvelishvili, K.A. Kochetov, B.V. Nikolskiy, T.V. Rostiashvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, N.A. Chitanava, and Z.A. Chkheidze to the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. B.V. Adleyba, V.I. Alavidze, V.G. Lordkipanidze, G.D. Mgeladze, T.I. Mo shashvili, V.R. Papundize, N.R. Sadzhaya, and F.S. Sanakoyev were elected candidate members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The following were confirmed as chiefs of Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Departments:

V.I. Alavidze — Party Organizational Work Department;

N.A. Popkhadze — Propaganda and Agitation Department;

R.A. Goglidze — Foreign Relations Department;

N.Sh. Dzhanberidze — Culture Department;

T.V. Lordkipanidze — Industry Department;

A.S. Mikhaylov — Defense Industry Department;

B.Z. Barsukov — Transport and Communications Department;

K.V. Dzhandzhgava — Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

G.A. Andronikashvili — Construction and Municipal Services Department;

R.V. Memarnishvili — Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

M.I. Tsiklauri — Land Reclamation and Water Resources Department;

A.I. Kavsadze — Trade and Consumer Services Department;

L.Ya. Khaburzaniya — Economic Department;

G.G. Gumbaridze — Administrative Organs Department;

K.K. Abuladze — General Department.

Sh.V. Karkarashvili was confirmed as chairman of the Party Commission subordinate to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

I.O. Andriadze was confirmed as administrator of affairs of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

G.V. Bedineishvili was confirmed as editor of the newspaper *KOMUNISTI*; N.G. Cherkezishvili as editor of the newspaper *ZARYA VOSTOKA*; A.A. Birtsyan as editor of the newspaper *SOVETAKAN VRASTAN*; T.M. Dzhafarli as editor of the newspaper *SOVET GYURDZHUSTANY*; I.T. Todua as editor of the newspaper *SOPLIS TSKHOVREBA*; and V.V. Keshelava as editor of the journal *SAKARTVELOS KOMUNISTI*.

The first session of the Georgian Communist Party Auditing Commission has been held. Z.G. Gendzekhadze was elected chairman of the Auditing Commission.

Newly Elected Kirghiz CP Central Committee Meets

PM311459 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 p1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on Plenum of Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress was held 24 January 1986.

The plenum elected Comrade A.M. Masaliyev first secretary and Bureau member of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade G.N. Kiselev was elected second secretary and Bureau member of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. Comrades D.B. Amanbayev, K.M. Moldobayev, and N.I. Semenov were elected secretaries and bureau members of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrades A.D. Dzhumagulov, A.D. Duysheyev, V.K. Kandakov, T.Kh. Koshoyev, R.S. Kulmatov, V.A. Ryabokon, P.M. Khodos, and U.S. Chinaliyev were elected members of the Bureau of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. Comrades E.A. Abakirov, O. Abdykalykov, and R.I. Otunbayeva were elected candidate members of the Bureau of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed the folfowing comrades as chiefs of Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Departments:

I.V. Shimkin — Party Organizational Work Department;

Zh. Saadanbekov — Propaganda and Agitation Department;

A.A. Akayev — Science and Education Institutions Department;

R.N. Abdysamatova — Culture Department;

B.V. Perfilyev — Industry Department;

A.K. Sultanov — Transport and Communications Department;

A.A. Rysmendiyev — Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

V.P. Plakhikh — Construction and Municipal Services Department;

Zh. Turdubayev — Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

B.K. Kydykova — Trade and Consumer Services Department;

B.A. Akkaziyev — Economic Department;

V.A. Ptitsyn — General Department;

V.G. Grinenko — administrator of affairs;

M.Sh. Sherimkulov — Party Commission chairman.

The plenum confirmed Comrade T. Ishemkulov as editor of the republic newspaper *SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN* and Comrade V.G. Lukyashchenko as editor of the republic newspaper *SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA*.

Taking part in the work of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum were Comrade V.I. Bessarabov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, and Comrade L.I. Khitrun, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and feed production.

Further on Uzbek CP Congress Proceedings

Congress Continues

LD312028 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Tashkent the congress of the Uzbekistan Communist Party is continuing its work. Today the congress began discussing the report on the draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the country. It was said at the congress that the most important thing in the 12th 5-Year Plan is to overcome the shortfall that has been permitted in the socioeconomic development of the republic, the elimination of the imbalance that has arisen in branches of the economy, and a significant heightening of production efficiency on the basis of scientific-technical progress and intensification of all branches of the economy.

The industries that determine the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the national economy, especially the manufacture of highly-efficient machinery for the cultivation, harvesting and process of cotton, will develop at a high speed. The volume of all forms of agro-industrial output will increase, as will that of consumer goods.

Congress Elects Organs, Ends

GF021419 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Report on the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress: The 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress continued its work in Tashkent today. The discussion held on the report related to the draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000 was addressed by Yedgorov, chairman of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers; Tursunov, chief of the (?Main Administration for Kolkhoz Construction); Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Khorezm Oblast Gurlenskiy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee and chairman of the Rayon Agro-Industrial Union; Nugmanov, minister of installations and special construction work; [two names and titles indistinct].

The congress adopted a resolution on the report concerning the draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, summed up the discussion. The congress then moved to elect the leading organs of the Uzbek Communist Party. It elected the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission.

The 21st Congress of the Uzbek Communist Party was then declared concluded. The delegates sang the party anthem, "The Internationale."

Also participating in the work of the congress were Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and Ponomarev, section deputy chief in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

Report on the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum: The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, which was elected by the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress, held a plenum today. The plenum elected Comrade Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev as first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrade Anichev was elected as second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrades Abdullayeva, Antonov, Ikramov, and (Lapkov) were elected as secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrades Alimov, Golovin, Dogonkin, Kadyrov, Popov, Salimov, and Salykov were also elected as members of the Central Committee Bureau.

Comrades Alimova, Dzhurabekov, Mikhaylov, Sakin, and Khaydurov were elected as candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum also appointed the chiefs of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee departments and the editors of the republic's newspapers and journals. Comrades Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and Ponomarev, section deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, participated in the work of the plenum.

The Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission, which was elected by the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress, held a meeting today. Comrade (?Zayitov) was elected as chairman of the Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission.

Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Estonian CP Congresses End

LD012306 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Feb 86

[From the "Vremya" newcast]

[Text] The congresses of the Communist Parties of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Estonia were concluded today. Assessing the results of their work in an exacting and self-critical manner, the delegates mapped out a precise program of perfecting the political and organizational work of Communists in all sectors of economic and social development. Plenums of the Central Com-

mittees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, which have taken place, examined organizational issues. First secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties have been elected: Uzbekistan—Comrade Usman-Khodzhayev; Azerbaijan—Comrade Bagirov; Estonia—Comrade Vayno.

Rostov Oblast CP Conference Proceedings Reported

PM311617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 86
First Edition p 2

[*PRAVDA* correspondent M. Kryukov report: "Time for Specific Actions. From the Rostov Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] Delegates at the oblast party conference held in Rostov represented the 326,000-strong detachment of Communists on the Don. The report delivered by A. Vlasov, first secretary of the party obkom, and the speeches by delegates critically analyzed the practice of the leadership of the economy and culture, and also the style and methods of work of the party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms and of the oblast's primary party organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum decisions appeared to accelerate the passage of time. The winds of change necessitated a review of the Rostov Party Obkom's work methods. But both the keynote speaker and other speakers noted that the oblast's Communists are still only at the start of the road, and that large and substantive tasks lie ahead, whose implementation will demand even greater persistency in the implementation of the party line.

The main point is to capture promptly the development trends and to perceive the prospects. For example, necessary measures were not taken in good time, and the graph depicting coal extraction at the mines plunged downwards.

"We short-delivered more than one million metric tons of coal during the last 5-year plan period," A. Ishin, first secretary of Shakhty CPSU Gorkom, said. "Were there any real opportunities to prevent losses? Yes. We did have before us the experience of collectives in the Krasin and Artem mines, which managed to extend the useful life of capacities. Unfortunately, we failed to disseminate this experience."

And how about the party obkom and its Secretary N. Kravchenko, who is simultaneously chief of the coal industry section? While being sufficiently energetic in solving current matters, the sectorial section lacked a long-term "overview." No time was found to study and disseminate the experience of front-ranking mines which kept up the level of coal extraction under difficult circumstances. Many other questions concerning the sector's development are awaiting solution.

Other obkom secretaries — N. Pivovarov, V. Gubskiy, and V. Suslin — and section chiefs were criticized in the report and delegate speeches. Both specific situations and the general state of affairs in sectors gave rise to criticism. Many of the speeches were distinguished by high standards of critical analysis.

It is well known that deviations from Leninist principles, and also superficial approach and complacency in the selection, placement, and education of cadres were allowed to occur in the recent past in the work of the party obkom and some raykoms and gorkoms. This resulted in major disruptions and the moral degeneration of individual workers. Criminal proceedings were instituted against quite a few leaders at different levels for bribe-taking, overreporting, truth-varnishing, and other crimes. the CPSU obkom and its bureau, the party gorkoms and raykoms, and the primary party organizations made considerable efforts to overcome the negative trends.

At the same time, delegates said, this work must continue. cadres selection is still done in haste. The result was that last year it became necessary to dismiss several party raykom secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen for violations of the norms of party life. Malfeasance in office continues. Attempts are made to cover up for workers who have compromised themselves and to exonerate those who have broken the law.

Particular attention was drawn to the questions of supplying the population with foodstuffs. Measures were taken last year to seek out local opportunities to boost food resources. This made it possible to increase the sales of meat, milk, and pond fish to the population in comparison with 1984. Quite a few problems still remain, however. Much remains to be done in connection with the experiment that is underway in several oblasts, including Rostov Oblast. The essence of the experiment is to establish firm plans for deliveries of products into the union and republican resources. Everything produced in excess of the plan will be left at the oblast's disposal to improve supplies for the working people.

The conference delegates discussed with keen interest the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party Statutes with proposed changes, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development.

In connection with A. Vlasov's appointment as USSR minister of internal affairs, he was relieved of his duties as first secretary of the Rostov CPSU Obkom. B. Volodin, until now oblispolkom chairman, was elected obkom first secretary by the organizational plenum.

Kurgan Oblast CP Conference Proceedings Reported

PM301037 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Jan 86 p 2

[V. Stakheyev report: "Judging by Results; From the Kurgan Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] Of late, the Transurals have been sharply criticized on more than one occasion for lagging in agriculture. The oblast owes grain, milk, and meat to the state. What has contributed to the development of such an unfavorable situation? And what specifically is hampering people from taking a decisive step forward in order to overcome the lag once and for all?

There is no unequivocal answer to these questions, of course. The reasons are many. Nonetheless, however, the report delivered at the report-and-election party conference by A.N. Plekhanov,

first secretary of the CPSU obkom, the delegates' speeches, and conversations with them on the eve of the conference and during the breaks between sessions point to the conclusion that the lag is largely due to the old and obsolete style of party leadership of the economy as applied by the party obkom, its sections, and a number of raykoms. Thus it was stated with utmost frankness at the conference that many omissions in the work of the agro-industrial complex were caused by the failure of the CPSU obkom and, in particular E.K. Salikh, its secretary responsible for the agrarian sector, and V.V. Polukhin, head of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department,to pay proper attention to enhancing the role of raykoms in the leadership of the key sector and to make oblast organization leaders accountable for omissions. Getting too absorbed in day-to-day work, they ignored the longer term, and frequently, in the daily bustle, they did the work of economic organs, breeding inertia and irresponsibility in the latter.

A serious shortfall in grain production has been allowed to build up in the oblast. Thus, average annual yields in recent years totaled 14.3 quintals per hectare. As a result, the state failed to receive around 2.5 million metric tons of grain. Many people are prone to blame this on unfavorable weather. True, it did not spoil the Transurals farmers. But why put everything down to the weather, when elementary order on the land is lacking on many farms? The standard of agriculture is poor and introduction of zonal systems is insufficient. A substantial part of arable land is not plowed in autumn year after year, and fallow land is in a bad state. The quality of seeds is poor.

The following case was cited at the conference. In Dalmatovskiy Rayon in 1985 one-fourth of the area allocated to grain was sown before the spring plowing had been carried out. How did the party obkom react to this? At one of its plenums it discussed a report on the work of this raykom and drew up specific measures to improve the economic and political work of the rayon party organization. However, neither the obkom sections nor its bureau established effective monitoring of the execution of the plenum decision. And so it is not surprising that so far no changes for the better are perceivable in Dalmatovskiy Rayon. The report emphasized that similar shortcomings also occurred in other rayons. However, the delegates did not get to hear anything about the main point, namely what attitude did the party obkom adopt in the situation in question?

An alarming situation has also developed in livestock raising. The oblast fulfilled the 5-year plan only in respect to egg and wool purchases. The lag is particularly great regarding the production and sales of meat. In many rayons the livestock population has decreased, weight gains and delivery weight are low. Murrain has increased. In 1985 the oblast fulfilled only 87 percent of the meat plan. The productivity of the dairy herd is low. Yields per cow have not exceeded 2,000 kg for many years.

It cannot be said that this situation does not worry party committees. At conferences, plenums, and bureau sessions they regularly hear reports on the work of rayon agro-industrial associations, adopt correct decisions, and inform the obkom, but that is where it all stops. Neither in the main report, nor in the conference delegates' speeches, were there any examples of people being approached without fuss and bother, having the essence of the current great changes explained to them and being helped to establish order, organization, and discipline.

Unfortunately, the switch to the modern way of thinking is slow in coming among Transurals party leaders and economic managers and is clearly not in line with the high demands of the present, O.N. Ivanov, first secretary of the Ketovskiy Party Raykom noted in his speech.

There are quite a few collectives in the oblast where ideological influence is barely perceptible. Delegates drew the attention of the obkom secretary, P.A. Matveyev, and the chief of the obkom's Propaganda and Agitation Department, G.P. Ustyu zhanin, to precisely these "critical areas."

Many ommissions and shortcomings of all kinds were mentioned in the report and in delegates' speeches but contructive criticism and a party analysis of the style of work of economic organs, and particularly of the main party staff, the obkom, were lacking. Hardly anything was said at the conference about scientific and technical progress, yet the tasks confronting us at the current stage of our society's development cannot be resolved in any of the sectors without accelerating scientific and technical progress.

At an organizational plenum, A.N. Plekhanov was elected first secretary of the Kurgan CPSU Obkom.

Gorbachev Signs Obituary for Arctic Expert Papanin

LD311728 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 31 TASS — Ivan Papanin, doctor of geography and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, died at the age of 91 on January 30, 1986, after a long and grave illness, says an obituary signed by Mikhail Gorbachev, other Soviet leaders and prominent Soviet scientists.

From 1932 Papanin wholly devoted himself to studying and exploring the Arctic. In 1937 he was appointed chief of the world's first drifting research station "Severnyy Polyus-1" (North Pole 1). The successful, unprecedented drift on an ice floe, during which a wide-ranging program of research was fulfilled, earned Papanin and his comrades world fame. After that expedition he was appointed to head the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route.

From 1948 and till his death Papanin worked at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, where he headed the Department of Maritime Expeditions ever since 1951, actively participating in the development of maritime studies with the help of a specially built research fleet.

Dolkigh Attends Petroleum Industry Meeting

LD012017 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] A session of the Collegium of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and the Central Committee Presidium of the industry's trade union took place today. The session discussed the results of the work for the past year and the tasks of the oil workers' collectives in fulfilling the 1986 plan and the 12th 5-Year Plan. Dinkov, minister of the petroleum industry, gave a report.

The session analyzed the causes of nonfulfillment by the ministry and by the Glavtyumenneftegaz of the tasks on oil extraction and disclosed shortcomings in development of new oil deposits, utilization of production assets, capital investments, labor and material resources, and application of new equipment and technology. Special attention was given to the implementation of practical measures to improve organization of production and management, planning, labor and executive discipline, to strengthen managers' responsibility for the section of work they supervise, and to develop socialist competition further.

Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, spoke at the session.

Republic-Level Personnel Changes Reported

Moldavian Grain Products Minister

WA312042 [Editorial Report] Kishinev *SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA* in Russian 13 December 85 on page 1 carries an announcement of the appointment of Mikhail Ivanovich Tuslov to the post of Moldavian SSR minister of grain products.

On 14 December *SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA* announces on page 1 the appointment of Aleksandr Maksimovich Demchenko to the post of Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs.

On 24 December *SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA* announces on page 1 the appointment of Vasiliy Semenovich Nezhivyy to the post of Moldavian SSR minister of social security.

Belorussian Obkom Secretaries

WA312031 [Editorial Report] Minsk *SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA* in Russian 22 December 85 on page 1 reports that at an organization plenum of the Brest Party Obkom E.E. Sokolov was elected first secretary.

At an organizational plenum held by the Grodno Party Obkom, L.G. Kletskov was elected first secretary.

On page 3, the same edition carries an announcement that N.G. Voytenkov, formerly first secretary of the Rogachev Party Gorkom, replaced A.S. Lyakhov as secretary and Bureau member of the Gomel Party Obkom. A.S. Laykhov was relieved of his duties in connection with his retirment.

At an organizational plenum held by the Mogilev Party Obkom, S.P. Titov was relieved of his duties as obkom secretary in connection with his transfer to another post. N.P. Parnitskiy, formerly first secretary of the Mogilev Raykom, succeeded him as Mogilev Party Obkom secretary.

Secretary Latvian CP CC

WA312006 [Editorial Report] Riga *SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA* in Russian 6 December 85 carries on page 1 an announcement that on 5 December the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee appointed Oleg Georgiyevich Anfimov secretary and Bureau member of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

The Central Committee released E.Ya. Aushkap from his duties as secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee in connection with his confirmation as chairmain of the Latvian SSR Peoples' Control Committee.

Oleg Georgiyevich Anfimov, a Russian and member of the CPSU, was born in 1937. He was graduated from the Riga Polytechnical Institute imeni A.Ya. Pelshe and the Leningrad Engineering-Economic Institute imeni P. Tolyatti. From 1956 to 1978 he was employed by the Riga electrical machine building factory where he worked his way up from metal worker to deputy director for economic problems. From 1978 to 1980 he was the director of the Riga experimental factory for mechanization equipment; from 1980 to 1983 he was director and general director of the "Order of Lenin" production association, Riga electrical machine building factory. Since 1983 he has served as second secretary of the Riga Party Gorkom. He is a member of the Latvian Communist Party's Inspection Commission and a deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Erik Yanovich Aushkap, a Latvian and CPSU member, was born in 1928. He completed the Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchki and the CPSU Central Committee Higher Party School. He worked as engineer-technician on a state farm, as shop head at the "Auto-Electric Instruments" factory, and as director of the Riga abrasive instruments factory. From 1963 to 1972 he was director of a department of the Latvian SSR Peoples' Control Committee and, later, head of the Industry Department of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs. From 1972 to 1975, he was first secretary of the Riga city Moscow Raykom and first secretary of the Riga Party Gorkom. Since 1975 he has served as a secretary of Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He was an honored worker of industry and recipient of a government prize.

The Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet released E.M. Ozols from his duties as chairman of the Latvian SSR Peoples' Control Committee in connection with his transfer to other work.

Tomsk Obkom First Secretary

PM311450 [Editorial Report] According to a TASS report carried on page 2 of Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* 1 February 1986 First Edition, the name of the Tomsk Obkom first secretary is "V.I. Zorkaltsev."

Georgian Internal Affairs Minister

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi *ZARYA VOSTOKA* in Russian 23 January 1986 front-pages a 22 January Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the appointment of Shota Varlamovich Gorgodze to the post of Georgian minister of internal affairs. A brief biography of the new incumbent states that he is a Georgian, born in 1932, and has been a member of the CPSU since 1960. After starting work in 1955 at Tbilisi's "Elektropuskatel" plant, he went on to become an instructor in Tbilisi city's Pervomayskiy Raykom and then, in 1965, to a position within the Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs. He has been deputy minister of this ministry since 1978 and holds the rank of major general of internal service. On page 4 *ZARYA VOSTOKA* reports the retirement on pension of Gorgodze's predecessor, Guram Ivanovich Gvetadze.

Latvian CP Department Head

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Riga *SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA* in Russian 19 January 1986 front-pages a LATINFORM "Information Report on a Plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee" which states inter alia that the plenum confirmed the appointments of V.Ya. Akmentin and S.S. Palora as, respectively, chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee General Department, and chairman of the party commission subordinate to the Central Committee.

Belorussian CP Changes

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Minsk *SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA* in Russian 22 January 1986 front-pages an unattributed "Information Report on a Plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee" which reports the following personnel actions:

V.I. Brovikov has been relived of the duties of member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in connection with his departure from the republic;

Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman G.S. Tarazevich has been elected a member of the Central Committee Bureau;

I.F. Yakushev has been relieved of the duties of Party Organizational Work Department chief in connection with his retirement on health grounds, being replaced by the former second secretary of the Brest Party Obkom, V.I. Boris;

Yu.P. Smirnov has been relieved of the duties of Science and Education Institutions section chief in connection with his unspecified reassignment, being replaced by M.I. Demchuk, formerly a party committee secretary at the Belorussian State University;

V.L. Pavlyukevich has replaced V.I. Liventsev, who has retired on pension, in the post of Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee administrator of affairs.

The 25 January issue of *SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA* front-pages a 24 January Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the appointment of Aleksandr Borisovich Zuyev to the post of chairman of the Belorussian State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, in place of the retiring A.S. Bogdan.

Kirghiz CSA Chief, Others

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Frunze *SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA* in Russian 22 January 1986 front-pages three Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees, dated 21 January, announcing the appointments of R.I. Otunbayeva to the post of republic foreign minister and Council of Ministers deputy chairman; V.K. Kandakov to the post of chairman of the republic State Committee of People's Control; T.A. Malabekov to the post of republic Central Statistical Administration chief. On page 2 the paper announces the unspecified reassignment of the former republic Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister D.Ch. Tashibekova and People's Control Committee Chairman V.K. Dolmatov, along with the pensioned retirement of former CSA Chief T.M. Almayev.

Armenian Council of Ministers

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian 23 January 1986 front-pages two Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium decress, dated 22 January, announcing the

appointments of Suren Gurgenovich Arutyunyan and Suren Sambelovich Avetisyan to the respective posts of first deputy chairman and deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers. An announcement from the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium carried on page 3 reports the release of R.A. Arzumanyan from the post of Council of Ministers deputy chairman in connection with an unspecified reassignment.

Tajik Internal Affairs Minister

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe *KOMMUNIST TA DZHIKISTANA* in Russian 21 January 1986 front-pages two 20 January republic Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees announcing the appointment of K. Pulatov to the post of Tajik minister of internal affairs and that of R.Z. Inoyatova to the post of chairman of the Tajik State Committee for Cinematography. On page 2 the paper reports the pensioned retirement on health grounds of former Internal Affairs Minister I. Kurbanov and the pensioned retirement of the former Cinematography Committee chairman, Sh.S. Saidov. The 22 January issue of the paper reports on page 2 a Tajik Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the appointment to ministerial rank of R. Gafurov, first deputy chairman of the Tajik State Agro-Industrial Committee, and of S.K. Prokopenko to the post of Tajik minister of grain products; also announced is the release of Rakhimdzhon Gafurov from the post of Council of Ministers deputy chairman in connection with his reassignment.

Uzbek Construction Chief Retires

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Tashkent *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* in Russian 23 January 1986 front-pages an "Information Report on a Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee" which announces the release of Kh.A. Shagazatov on health grounds from the duties of secretary and Bureau member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and chief of the Construction Department.

RSFSR Council of Ministers Session Reported

PM300927 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At a regular session the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined the question of participation by RSFSR ministries and departments in solving the urgent problems in Moscow's socioeconomic development which were raised at the recent conference of the capital's Communists. It was emphasized that the justified claims and criticism leveled at the work of Moscow's industrial enterprises, and particularly the light and textile industry, consumer services, health care, and people's education, the state of capital construction, and other topical problems urgently required the most attentive study and the specific practical elaboration of a whole series of long-term issues. The RSFSR Council of Ministers issued instructions for this work to be carried out without delay and charged heads of ministries and departments with ensuring daily businesslike contact with the capital's party and soviet organizations.

The development of the Lensko-Osetrovskiy transport complex and measures necessary to prepare the Osetrovskiy river port for 1986 navigation were discussed in detail at the session. The special importance of implementing the measures outlined to develop the material and technical base of this transport complex — which now handles some 80 percent of the freight for the national economy of the Yakut ASSR and northern parts of Irkutsk Oblast — to ensure normal, stable supplies of industrial and technical goods to enterprises and consumer goods to the population and also to implement the program for the further economic development of the Far North was emphasized.

Meanwhile, as the discussion revealed, a great number of questions connected with the utilization of available production capital, construction and modernization of industrial projects within the Lensko-Osetrovskiy transport complex, construction of housing and other social and consumer facilities, comprehensive mechanization of port operations, provision of equipment and machinery, and staffing are still being resolved too slowly and the execution of adopted measures is not being strictly monitored. The RSFSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution which defines specific measures to eliminate the shortcomings which have been revealed and to create the necessary preconditions for the comprehensive resolution of long-term questions pertaining to the development of the Lensko-Osetrovsky transport complex and its successful preparation for this year's navigation.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers session also discussed a number of other questions connected with life in the RSFSR.

RSFSR Foreign Affairs Commission on Peace Year

LD312209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpt] A session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission was held today. It was devoted to the RSFSR's participation in events for the International Year of Peace. The deputies noted that the beginning of this year was marked by an event of historic importance: Our country put forward a number of initiatives whose implementation are supposed to help people of the entire globe to enter the third millenium in conditions of peace, mutual trust, and cooperation between peoples. Every speech emphasized particularly that the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opens up a direct path to ridding mankind of the threat of war and to complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Zubkov on Role of Media in Anti-Alcohol Campaign

LD312243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Talk by Ivan Alekseyevich Zubkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists]

[Text] Tomorrow, an all-union raid [reyd] under the slogan "For efficient work and a healthy life" begins. It is being conducted

by the USSR Union of Journalists and the All-Union Voluntary Sobriety Society. At the microphone is Ivan Alekseyevich Zubkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists:

An energetic struggle is going on in the country to assert a sober way of life. The struggle for a healthy life has become a nationwide affair. In a number of cases however, heads of industrial enterprises, of trades, and of establishments have for some reason approached this important state matter, this concern for the people, as some kind of short-lived campaign, forgetting that the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism will and must be waged until this evil is completely eradicated. The aim of the raid is precisely to make more effectuve use of the mass media and propaganda as a nationwide rostrum for forming the conviction among working people that one must not, under any circumstances, reconcile oneself to a lack of order at work and in everyday life. The chief task of the raid is not to record shortcomings, but to expose their causes, to suggest specific ways to resolve the problems which have arisen and to make a real contribution to the struggle for efficient labor and a healthy life, and to describe this clearly and convincingly in the press, on the radio, and on television.

..

What is intended is that during the raid, the experience of effective work in labor collectives and in party and public organizations to assert a healthy, sober way of life and to strengthen labor discipline, should be put on display. It goes without saying that during the raid, certain shortcomings will be exposed. The aim is to analyze the causes of these shortcomings critically, and to develop broad criticism of an indifferent attitude to lack of order, of carelessness in whatever manifestaion, and of connivance with those infringing on the rules for trade in wines and spirits, and with people who have a predilection for spirits and engage in moonshine distilling. The generalized comments and suggestions of those taking part in the raid will be passed on to the appropriate party and local soviet bodies and to the boards of journalists' organizations at a higher level. Summing up, the conducting of the raid should rouse the broad public to a resolute struggle for establishment of order in all spheres of public life.

Exchange of Shcharanskiy, Eastern Spy Reported

DW030932 Hamburg BILD in German 3 Feb 86 pp 1,4

[Unattributed report: "The Biggest Exchange of People: Sa kharov's Friend for German Superspy"]

[Text] The biggest exchange of people in postwar history is directly imminent. The Soviets want to exchange Sakharov's friend and freedom fighter Anatoliy Shcharanskiy (37) for a German superagent who has been spying for the East. *BILD-ZEITUNG* learned this yesterday exclusively from Kremlin circles in Moscow.

The "Shcharanskiy action" is supposed to take place "in the next hours or days, possibly in Switzerland, but most likely in East Berlin." As *BILD* learned from Moscow, the East Berlin lawyer Dr Vogel has been entrusted with implementation of the matter. *BILD*'s Moscow informant said: "Shcharanskiy was a CIA agent, we have clear evidence. As an agent we will exchange him for our agents."

The world-famous critic of the Soviet regime, Shcharanskiy is seriously ill and has been suffering for 9 years in Soviet penitentiaries and forced labor camps. He went on hunger strikes several times and almost died. He had to work in freezing weather in forced labor camps. Because of alleged espionage for the United States, in 1977 he was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment. Western friends of the freedom fighter maintain: "His only crime was that he fought continuously, together with Sakharov and other friends, for human rights."

The Soviets are apparently prepared to release 10 more Western agents in addition to Shcharanskiy. In exchange they demand their computer expert Yevgeniy Zemlyakov, who was arrested in 1985 during an agent meeting near the Cologne cathedral. The "GDR" intelligence service demanded the release of its top agent Lothar Erwin Lutze; Lutze, who held a a high-ranking position in the Bonn Defense Ministry, betryaed the top secret NATO pipeline net. He got 12 years imprisonment!

Jews Appeal to CPSU To Follow CSCE on Exit Visas

AU011426 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, Feb 1 (AFP) — A group of Soviet Jews has appealed to the Communist Party at this month's congress to make it easier for Jews to emigrate from the Soviet Union, a signatory to the appeal said here today.

He said the group hoped the congress, due to open on February 25, would order OVIR, the Soviet visa department, to treat exit visa requests according to the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Signatories to the Helsinki Final Act from the East and West bloc agreed that restrictions on travel and migration should be eased.

Such a decision would create a "favourable climate" for the next Reagan-Gorbachev summit, said the appeal, signed by "refuseniks" from Moscow, Tbilisi in Georgia, Leningrad, Bender in Modavia and Erevan in Armenia.

Among the signatories are the Goldshteyn brothers in Georgia who have been asking for an exit visa for more than 10 years and Ida Nudel, who has been waiting to leave for more than 15 years.

Central Committee Decides on Consumer Cooperatives

LD311756 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on measures for the further development of consumer cooperatives.

It notes that at the same time as there has been an improvement in the provision of trading amenities for the public, the activities of many consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises are still not in accord with the tasks and requirements of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the increased demands of rural workers. It is essential to increase the purchases and processing of agricultural produce and raw materials, facilitate the sociocultural transformation of rural areas, and ensure a further strengthening of the material and technical base of consumer cooperatives and the extensive application of the achievements of scientific and technological progress and front-ranking experience.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the Central Committees of union republics and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to step up the attention being given to the selection and placement of cadres and to organization and mass political work in consumer cooperative collectives and to give them assistance in carrying out their set tasks.

A detailed summary of the decision will be published in the press.

RSFSR Fulfills 1985 Industrial Output Plan

LD011744 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 1 TASS — The Russian Federation, the biggest of the USSR's constituent republics, fulfilled the 1985 plan to market industrial output by 100.4 per cent. Plans to manufacture most key products were overfulfilled. The total volume of industrial output increased by 3.6 per cent as compared to 1984. Labour productivity in industry went up by 3.5 per cent. Increased labour productivity accounted for almost the entire increment of industrial output. 1.2 million well-appointed apartments were built in the republic in 1985. 5.6 million people had their housing conditions improved. This was announced today by the republic's Central Statistical Board.

Debate on Limits of Private Farming Reviewed

PM291221 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Jan 86 p 2

[A. Kostyukov "Reflections on Letters": "From Sector A to Sector B"; first three grafs are readers' letters]

[Text] I consider it my civic duty to wholeheartedly thank V. Peregudov, machine operator at the "Zadonskiy" sovkhoz in Lipetsk Oblast, and the paper's editorial office for the article "The Wrong Kind of Income," published on 13 December 1985.

"The monstrous degeneration of kolkhoz member and sovkhoz worker into private dealer and tradesman is a disease which is spreading very rapidly. In our locality there are already many adolescents who never think of working in the public sector, having been established in the market since they were kids. What do they become?...I know one fine fellow who has his own herd of angora goats — 300 head. He earns about R20,000 per year from wool alone. Others are making a fortune out of sheep, horses, and melon crops. You can imagine how interested these smart operators are in kolkhoz production. But how does this affect people who are doing honest work, from dawn to dusk, in kolkhoz fields and livestock units yet do not earn one-tenth of that? Where's the social justice in that?... V. Busov, war and labor veteran, Dzhambul Oblast."

"...The author is unhappy about the 'private enterprise activities' of truck farmers and the fact that they provide them with a considerable income. Them alone? They aren't growing rubles in their garden beds! They are growing cucumbers, onions, potatoes, and many other essential vegetables. If one were to go along with the author and prohibit this activity, stomachs would be empty as well as garden beds. It must be legitimized, not banned!.. Labor productivity and yields per square meter of soil on personal plots are very high. A private truck farmer works completely at his own risk and peril and takes nothing from the state except the land... He makes up for the shortcomings and miscalculations of the state procurement and trade organizations. These people are doing a job that has to be done. Let there be more of them, then the produce sold in the market will be cheaper. That is the law of the market. A. Sashonkov, Diminichi, Kaluga Oblast."

The simplest way to settle a dispute is to take a vote on it. Count up the "yeas" and the "nays." In this case editorial comment would be reduced to counting the votes: In the great bundle of letters there is one vote in support of A. Sashonkov, and a whole sheaf in support of the author of our article, V. Peregudov. That would seem to settle the question.

Nonetheless, we will also let those are clearly in the minority have their say. Not in order to add fuel to the fire (it is burning brightly as it is) but in order to guard against misunderstandings and all kinds of fables on which polemics of this kind most often feed. Annoying as it is, we still have not managed to agree on the terminology.

What was it that Lipetsk tractor driver V. Peregudov spoke out against in our newspaper? Comrade Goncharov, our reader from Kirov, has decided that it was the personal plots of rural inhabitants. A misunderstanding? Most certainly. But when a man has severed all links with the sovkhoz and lives entirely off his truck garden, when his personal plot or livestock shed has become his sole sphere of activity and the sole source of his family income, then, you will agree, we can no longer speak of subsidiary farming. It is a case of farming to produce marketable goods, and as for its social "classification" — it is private. Despite the fact that, alas, the status of subsidiary farming has still not been clearly defined and its limits, methods of management, and relations with the public sector are very vague, there are few lawyers, economists, or managers who cannot tell when a plot of land become's a source of speculation.

"Why then, in such a case, do they not put curbs on the speculator?" N. Kropachev, N. Razumovskiy, A. Soldatenkov, I. Zaytsev, M. Bokov, and many other readers ask.

Rereading A. Sashonkov's letter, many of us — readers and letter writers — are prepared to agree with him that the stomach does not mind which form of farming feeds it, be it collective, subsidiary, or private. All it wants is to be well fed. Of course, the man who takes R10 off us for a single melon is a bad man, but where are the melons grown by good kolkhoz members? Ah, you are suggesting that the kolkhoz members cannot produce them!

A characteristic view reflected in readers' letters is that the fable claiming that private dealers are more dependable than kolkhoz members, that they have access to reserves which are inaccessible to the public sector, that they work "at their own risk and peril and take nothing from the state except the land" was invented by city folk. They are the staunchest defenders of the market trader. Is that fortuitous? By no means. The point is that city folk have a very vague idea about the means and methods of private farming. Furthermore, they have heard or read all kind of fables about the private and the public sectors complementing each other, the former vigorously backing up the latter and developing exclusively on secondary resources which are ignored by the public sector. To this day, the rosy image is common of an indefatigable grand dad, up at dawn with his scythe scouring hillsides for grass and shrubs, or a diligent old woman who produces half a ton of pork on grass alone. Anyone who has not tried can believe that.

However, let us lend an ear to those who know from experience and not from hearsay how it is done. "Help us in our trouble!" the authors of a collective letter from Rostov Oblast's "Krasnyy Partizan" sovkhoz appeal tearfully. Their "trouble" is that the herds of private livestock have grown beyond all measure. They graze the best sovkhoz pastures bare and ravage the sovkhoz greenery, they are well fed every winter while the sovkhoz livestock barely makes it to the spring, and their owners count the profit while the sovkhoz counts its losses.

I. Osipov, a teacher who lives in the same district as V. Peregudov, writes from Bolkhovskoye village: It is sowing time in the sovkhoz and the management cannot find anybody to man the seeders, and meanwhile the subsidiary plots are teeming with people: The populace is planting cucumbers. For 6 months, men and women in their prime and youngsters sweat over their private plots, and for the next 6 months they drink, feast, go around visiting relatives, and egg on people in the same village who are reluctant to give up sovkhoz work.

People who believe that there is harmony between the two sectors in agriculture have not seen how on Tselinograd Oblast's Novodolinskiy sovkhoz the rapidly developing private sector managed to steal 250 metric tons of grain from sovkhoz fields within a matter of days during the harvest. Let's not be naive: the public and the private sector today are communicating rather than autonomous vessels. They draw almost all production resources — manpower, fertilizers, feeds, electricity, fuel, machinery, water for irrigation, construction materials and much else — from the same source. Consequently, it is unrealistic to describe the products obtained by means of private farming as additional, or even as a windfall. It is a closed cycle: What Sector B has gained, Sector A has lost.

"Why develop them simultaneously, then?" V. Strekozov from Stavropol Kray's Shpakovskiy Rayon asks, puzzled. The question is to the point. What can you say to that? Our reader A. Sashonkov, for instance, claims that labor and land productivity are higher in private farming, that is to say that it is economically superior to the public sector, at least at present. He has hardly worked that out by himself. No, he heard or read it somewhere — god knows where.

Since this is not the first time that we have heard this myth, let us examine it more closely: Can small-scale farming whose technological basis is provided by forks, rakes, and hoes be more effective than large-scale, highly mechanized public sector production? Utter nonsense! The high economic effect of private farming is based on three "pillars": The private dealer gets the land to all intents and purposes free, and he pays state prices for the other means of production; yet the prices he sets for his produce are much higher than the state prices; and he pockets all the profit, since he pays no tax on his income, nor does he contribute, like you and me, to the development of health care, public educaiton, the defense of the fatherland, or the protection of the environment (Ministry of Finance please note that the last circumstance upset's our readers most of all). Deprive him of these privileges and he will close down his "business" tomorrow.

It is quite correct, the authors of letters note, that in certain respects the public sector is lagging considerably behind the private sector. For instance, in the provision of material incentives and in the organization of the storage and marketing of produce. But what does this mean? Clearly, that more vigorous efforts must be made to introduce financial autonomy in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production relations, to make pay more dependent on work results, and to integrate the production, processing, and marketing of produce into a single process. It quite absurd to hope that the private dealer will make up for all the "defects and miscalculations" if only he is given enough scope. He of all people is least interested in there being more produce than we can eat. As soon as people stop paying him in excess of 20 kopeks for a bunch of radishes, he will rather feed the radishes to the piglets.

And so, to sum up: Most readers consider it high time to distinguish more precisely in legal terms between subsidiary farming and private commodity production and to stop regarding speculators as providers.

Academician Links Automation, Economic Program

LD301415 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 30 Jan 86

["Statement by Academician Nikolayev" — TASS heading]

[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS — For Soviet people the concept "of scientific and technological progress" is today a synonym of the further improvement of life, Academician Georgiy Nikolayev, prominent Soviet scientist, who until recently headed the Bauman Higher Technical School, the leading engineering school in the USSR, said to pressmen.

Commenting on the nation-wide discussion of the draft new edition of the CPSU Progamme and the Draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and to the Year 2000, Academician Nikolayev noted that the Soviet Union's production potential is to double by the year 2000. This is to be achieved mainly through faster scientific and technological progress.

It is planned to raise labour efficiency in the Soviet Union 150-per cent by the year 2000, Academician Nikolayev went on. This is to be achieved by raising the technical level of production and changing its structure. Our investment policy is to be changed accordingly with resources to be concentrated in the key directions of scientific and technical progress — electronics, atomic power engineering, comprehensive automation, new production processes and manufacture of new materials. A great share of capital investments is allocated for streamlining production.

Some time ago the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution on establishing inter-branch scientific and technical complexes in order to speed up the development and introduction of effective technical novelties meeting the highest modern standards. Sixteen problem-tied complexes have already been set up.

Academician Nikolayev stressed that the introduction of robots and automatic systems at Soviet plants will not leave anyone out of work. It is said in the Soviet Constitution that any person in the USSR has, among other rights, the right to work which is actually guaranteed. It is said in the Draft Main Guidelines — covering, as was said above, a period of up to 2000 — that it is necessary to ensure full and rational employment of the population, improve considerably their working conditions, achieve a faster reduction of manual work and to cut its share in the productive sphere down to 15-20 per cent."

The level of automation of production is to be raised approximately two-fold under the 12th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990). This will undoubtedly have a good effect on the natinal economy, the academician said. The Soviet Union has today a manpower shortage and it is hoped to relieve it with the help of robots, just as to improve working conditions, he said.

Manufacture of High-Quality Goods Emphasized

LD300030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Summary] Reporting on a collegium meeting of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry held today to discuss the results of 1985 and measures to fulfill plans for this year, Lyudmila Semina says that the report by Vladimir Grigoriyevich Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry, and other speeches showed that a trend toward increasing the manufacture of fashionable, attractive, and high-quality goods had been outlined. Last year, such new goods constituted 27.5 percent of the total, compared to a planned figure of about 25 percent. "And yet quality is improving extremely slowly."

Over the year, more than R2 million was paid in fines for the supply of low-quality goods. "Sharp criticism was levelled at the Baku garment factory, the Sverdlovsk textile combine, and a number of republican light industry ministries. Because of habit and the established planning system, certain enterprises are still pursuing gross output at the expense of real demand. The ministry collegium stressed once again that quality now assumes special political significance, as does variety rather than gross output, and an orientation toward, above all, demand, including the demand for cheap children's goods, as opposed to the production of goods that are convenient when it comes to qualitative indices." Semina praises the Moscow Zarya footwear association, which has increased manufacture of children's shoes by one-third.

"Fashion organizations will now make not just haute couture items, but also perfectly real and specific clothes in small production runs. These will be made at small factories which will be attached to fashion houses." Technical reequipping of 26 garment factories is to take place with the involvement of French specialists. A very large light-industry direct-sales department store is to be set up in Moscow.

Railroad Official on Freight Problems in Far East

LD031013 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 3 February broadcasts a 2.5-minute commentary by Nikolay Ivanovich Grigorenko, first deputy chief of the Railway Traffic Main Administration at the USSR Ministry of Railways. He begins by commenting favorably on work carried out on rest days in January. He points out that other industries have contributed to this by making the necessary adjustments to their schedules.

Grigorenko continues: "At the same time, we are worried today by the state of affairs in Far Eastern ports. In the port of Nakhodka, a large quantity of wagons with timber is standing idle; over 1,000 wagons of coal are standing idle in the port of Vostochnyy today; 10,000 wagons for Tyumen oil-workers and other enterprises have become congested on the Sverdlovsk line; on the Surgut branch alone 2,200 wagons are standing idle today awaiting processing. Of course, the losses that are being tolerated cannot be made up.

"The issue today is as follows: Many enterprises, many organizations, ministries, and departments have taken on high pledges for the opening of the congress: all are striving to fulfill the transportation plan ahead of schedule, and every wagon today is worth its weight in gold. They say that the early bird cathes the worm [vse dobrye dela nuzhno machinat s utra], so this morning we are appealing to our partners, to workers at the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, to workers at the Ministry of Transport Construction: we would like to ask our colleagues at the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet to adopt all measures to unload the wagons which are idle and thereby create a normal working situation in this area."

Parts Problems Hamper Volga Car Works Production
LD010002 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by correspondent Ye. Fateyev, identified by screen caption]

[Summary] Zhiguli cars are famous. [video shows cars being transported on railway flatcars]

At the Volga motor vehicle works in Tolyatti the main concern at present is the new VAZ-2108, our first frontwheel-drive low-powered car. In getting production of the new car under way numerous problems have been revealed. In this section, for instance, the workers are not only engaged in getting ready various types of electrical equipment for the production line, but are having to check carefully the contacts and the wiring. [video shows cars being automatically transported around factory; assembly work in progress; and a woman worker checking sets of electrical wiring]

In a video interview with G.Ya. Lemechko, leader of a team of assembly mechanics, Lemechko says: "We are having to sort out many defective items. We are, for instance, having to sort out faulty wiring from the Podolsk cable works."

Fateyev says that: "In the past the factory had its complaints about the quality of deliveries to it of electrical equipment, rolled steel, rubber and plastic items, and much else. But now the problems concerning supplies from associated enterprises are snowballing. In the design of the VAZ-2108 model over 90 percent of all the assemblies and components have been renewed and many new materials have been employed. But the development of these new components and materials by associated enterprises does not stand up to any criticism. The factory says that at the end of last year only 3 out of the 40 new types of material had been mastered. Over a third of the 659 component items had not been put into production. The shortcomings are having to be compensated for by hasty purchases abroad, which hits the pocket both of the state and the VAZ workers who are now working in conditions of production being self-financing and able to pay for itself."

In a video interview with A.I. Burdo, deputy commercial director of the factory, identified by screen caption, Burdo says: "It is no secret that our full development of the production of the new car has been held back by about 18 months through the fault of our suppliers. Now, when we are already engaged in the mass production of these vehicles, a number of components are not being supplied to us by our associated enterprises."

Fateyev says that this year the factory's workers have pledged to quadruple output of the new cars.

Automation To Speed Up PRAVDA Publication
PM311103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 Second Edition p 6

[Correspondent V. Gerasimov article: "Lasers in Place of Compositors"]

[Text] Leningrad, 23 Jan — It takes just 3 and 1/2 hours to prepare for print a newspaper of *PRAVDA*'s size and format using an automated system of processing text and black and white pictures designed and produced at the Leningrad printing machinery plant.

The fundamentally new phototypesetting technique using computer equipment and laser optics will not only make it possible to accelerate the newspaper production process, it will also eliminate a number of labor-intensive and hazardous operations. Typesetting shops and stocks of type and matrices will no longer be needed. The Leningrad plant will soon be sending the first of these systems to Moscow where it will be installed at the *PRAVDA* publishing house print works. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the enterprise's collective will produce a total of 65 of these complexes for newspaper, book, and journal printing works.

'Cosmos-1729' Satellite Launched 1 Feb
LD030740 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 3 TASS — Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1,729, was launched in the Soviet Union on February 1, 1986.

The satellite which carries scientific equipment intended for a continuation of space research was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial orbital period — 11 hours 49 minutes;

The maximum distance from the earth's surface — 39,342 km;

The minimum distance from the earth's surface — 614 km;

Orbital inclination — 62.8 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

Venus Craters Named After 'Challenger' Astronauts
LD011236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 1 Feb (TASS) — Two craters on Venus are to be named after the two American women astronauts Judith Resnik and Sharon Christa McCuliffe, who tragically perished in the launch of Challenger. *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* reports that Soviet cartographers have adopted this decision. Today the paper publishes an article about the work of the Soviet scientists who compiled the first maps of the surface of the planet Venus.

Astron Telescope Studies Halley's Comet
LD281414 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Soviet flying observatory, Astron, has been engaged in exploring Halley's comet. The monitoring center on earth ordered its telescope to study different parts of the comet's luminous mass. A preliminary analysis indicates that the mass contains water and carbon dioxide combinations. It also contains oxygen, ammonia and other substances.

Earthquake Reported in Tajikistan; No Casualties
LD291443 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Today at 0145 Moscow time on the territory of Tajikistan an earthquake took place According to data from the seismic station in Dushanbe, the epicenter was located 230 km northeast of the Tajik capital, in the area of the town of Kayrak-Kum. The strength of the underground tremor reached 4-5 points there. In Leninabad the earthquake was felt with a force of 3-4 points, and in the rayon center of Nau, 2-3.

There was no destruction and no casualties.

'Unique Operation Assembly' on New Icebreaker
LD312358 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] One of the most important stages in the construction of a new nuclear icebreaker has been completed at the Baltic Shipyard in Leningrad.

It seems only recently that this giant nuclear ship was on the slipway at the yard. It was in fact handed over by the builders a year ahead of schedule. [video shows archive film of the *Rossiya* nuclear icebreaker under construction. The name *Rossiya* is visible on side of vessel]

The workers are continuing their good work on yet another nuclear icebreaker. [video shows construction cranes and section of new vessel under construction on slipway]

A unique assembly operation has been carried out, installing a fabricated component in the vessel's stern section. Installation of the component was postponed twice because of strong, gusty winds before being carried out just after dawn on the 3d day. The component weighs about 150 metric tons. The giant component was produced by foundry workers at the Izhora works in eight parts, which were then assembled and welded together by the shipbuilders.

Work on the nuclear vessel is gathering pace each day. It will be launched this summer.

TV Relay Stations Commissioned on Shikotan
PM290919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Correspondent Yu. Balakirev report: "TV Bridge to Shikotan"]

[Text] Two Moskva system receiver stations with television re transmitters have been commissioned simultaneously on Shikotan Island.

Fish processing workers in shore settlements and lighthouse keepers on the southern tip of the Kurils are now able to receive color transmissions in their homes.